The New-York Times.

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LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS.

Arrival of the Matanzas from New-Orleans.

Important Intelligence by Way of Cairo.

The Rebels Attack Gen. Banks on His Retreat from Grand Ecore.

The Enemy Beaten With a Loss of 1,000 Men and 9 Pieces of Artillery.

RUMORS OF A DISASTER TO GEN. STEELE.

Reported Capture of His Supply Train and Its Escort.

The steamship *Matanzas*, from New-Orleans April 26, via Havana April 28, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The news had reached New-Orleans of the evacuation of Grand Ecore by Gen. Banks, and of his retreat upon Alexandria. There was no news of the battle alleged to have taken place on the 26th, news of which comes via Cairo. The New-Orleans papers, being under very strict military censorship, published nothing up to the 26th concerning Gen. Banks' retreat, and possibly it may not be true, as it is not otherwise confirmed.

THE NEWS VIA CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, May 3.

By the arrival of the steamer *Belle* from Memphis we have one day's later dates from Memphis, and carries from Alexandria, Red River, to the 26th of April, at which place Gen. Banks was then, and in a good position.

The rebels had followed our forces from Grand Ecore, and when near Cane River an engagement took place, in which the rebels lost 1,000 men and 9 pieces of artillery.

Our gunboats are safe, notwithstanding the wild rumors to the contrary.

We have news of a small disaster in our rear in Arkansas. Gen. MARMADUKE attacked and captured a train, with an escort, after a sharp fight. Report says he took one thousand prisoners, two hundred and forty wagons and seven pieces of artillery.

This needs confirmation.

Guerrillas had lately captured and burned the steamer *Hastings*, and fired into the steamer *Benefit*, killing the Captain and two others.

Twelve thousand bales of cotton were burned by the rebels in the vicinity of Calhoun, previous to their evacuation of the place.

The hospital steamer *McDougal* has arrived from Vicksburgh with one hundred and sixty-three sick and wounded from the army on Red River. Sixty-nine were left at Memphis. She proceeds to Louisville.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Execution of Spies and Smugglers at Memphis—Stringent Measures of Gen. Washburne—Military Movements.

MEMPHIS, Monday, May 2, }
via CAIRO, Tuesday, May 3. }

Several arrests were made to-day of parties charged with smuggling contraband goods to Forrest.

The execution of SAMMS on Friday last, and the banishment of another was yesterday for this offence gives significance to these arrests.

Gen. WASHBURNE is determined to break up the business of smuggling in this city.

Military movements are on foot, but they are confined at present.

Victory in Colorado.

DENVER CITY, Wednesday, May 4.

A detachment of the First Colorado Cavalry had a fight yesterday with a band of Cheyennes numbering 500, at Cedar Canon, on the South Platte. The Indians were totally routed, with a loss of 23 killed, and 25 to 40 wounded. Over 100 horses were captured. One soldier was killed and one wounded.

Gov. EVANS has requested the Department Commander to place troops of soldiers at convenient distances along the route to Colorado and have emigrants supply trains escorted to and from camps.

Late advices from Fort Whipple, Arizona, speak of much trouble to the miners from the Apaches, and express the opinion the subjugation of the Indians is a necessity to the peace and prosperity of the Territory.

There is nothing important from New-Mexico.

The Connecticut Legislature.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN., Wednesday, May 4.

The State Legislature convened in this city to-day.

The Senate selected Hon. JOHN T. ADAMS, of Norwich, for President pro tem., and appointed H. LYNN HARRISON, of Branford, Clerk.

The House organized by the choice of Hon. JOHN S. ROOT, of Farmington, for Speaker; WM. T. RUSSELL, of Middletown, for Clerk, and JOHN R. ROOT, of Glastonbury, Assistant Clerk.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM's message is a lengthy one, giving a general statement of the affairs of the State and the condition of its institutions. He speaks of the proposed amendment of the State Constitution to give electors in the military service of the United States the privilege of voting, and recommends the support of the State militia by taxation of those whose interests are to be guarded. He concludes by declaring that opposition to the General Government must be met with opposition to the rebellion.

The Methodist Conference Meeting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 4.

At the Methodist General Convention to-day the Rev. Dr. CRARY made an address, which was very feebly applauded. He spoke in favor of having colored ministers in all the conferences. He was opposed to the formation of separate conferences for colored people. They must be brought into close connection with the white population he thought.

Rev. Dr. MOORE said he thought that God Almighty was going to give us an exodus of the whole colored concern to South America. After we get this little family difficulty settled and the funeral over, we will then push on to the Isthmus of South America, clear out Mexico, and give the people of color redemption right in that territory.

During the speech of Dr. MOORE the greatest excitement prevailed, and when he sat down, the resolution of Mr. RILEY to appoint a committee on the claims of colored members of the church, was carried by acclamation.

A Soldier Shot.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, May 3.

Private JAMES MCCARTNEY, a recruit of the Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, was shot dead at 9 o'clock this evening, while attempting to desert from the Conscript Camp at Grassvine Point.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 4.

GEN. GRANT ON DISCIPLINE.

Gen. GRANT, by General Order, calls the particular attention of officers to regulations requiring all official correspondence to be conducted through proper channels. Violations of the regulations will be treated hereafter as disobedience of orders and will subject the writers of such communications to arrest.

That portion of the Military Department of Kansas, embracing the Indian Territory and Fort Smith, has been merged into the Department of Arkansas, and Gen. BLUNT has been ordered to report in person at Fort Leavenworth.

GEN. GRANT ON TENTS FOR THE TROOPS.

Gen. GRANT has issued an order calling the attention of officers to general orders of 1863, providing for the issue of common wall or Sibley tents. When troops refuse to accept shelter tents they will not be furnished with any. Troops in garrison, at stations or on detachments can construct huts, if they prefer them to shelter tents. Quartermasters are prohibited from issuing tents other than the kind provided, no matter by whom requisitions are approved, or by whose orders issues are directed to be made, until otherwise ordered through the Adjutant-General of the army. Any one who shall issue or direct the issue of tents other than as prescribed will be tried by court-martial or reported for summary dismissal.

RELIEF TO CIVILIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

In order to relieve the families of persons who have leased abandoned estates from Treasury agents in North Carolina, Commissaries of Subsistence in that district are authorized to sell to such individuals commissary stores at a rate of twenty-five per cent. over prices charged officers of the army by Government.

THE MILITARY RAILWAY IN KENTUCKY.

The scheme for a military railway from Kentucky, through East Tennessee to North Alabama, as recommended not long since by the President, has again been revived by Gen. FOSTER before the House Military Committee. No conclusion was reached, but a bill providing for the construction of such a road will be probably reported.

GEN. BLAIR'S CASE.

Gen. BLAIR'S case will probably be settled in the House by the adoption of a resolution declaratory of the law governing military resignations and taking the position that a person having tendered his resignation, which has been accepted, he is no longer in service.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 4.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNION.

The bill which passed the House to-day, guaranteeing to the States whose Governments have been usurped or overthrown by rebellion a republican form of Government, was previously amended in several important particulars. Instead of one-tenth, as originally reported, a majority of the people is required to take part in the election of delegates preliminary to the reëstablishment of a State Government, and those who have held office merely ministerial or military below the grade of Colonel are not debarred from voting. The delegates to the State Convention are to be elected by the loyal white male citizens, who are required to subscribe to the oath of allegiance, and until the United States shall have recognized a republican form of State Government, the provisional Governor, who is authorized to be appointed by the President, is to see that this act, and the laws of the United States, and laws of the State Government that was overthrown by the rebellion, are faithfully executed within the State, but no law or usage whereby any person who was heretofore held in involuntary servitude shall be recognized.

The following provisions are to be incorporated in the new State Constitutions:

First—The person who has held or exercised any office either civil or military, State or Confederate, except the office be merely municipal, or military below the grade of Colonel, under the usurping power, shall have the right to vote for or be a member of the Legislature or Governor.

Second—Involuntary servitude is forever prohibited, and the freedom of all persons guaranteed in the said State.

Third—No debt, State or Confederate, created by or under the sanction of the usurping power, shall be recognized or paid by the State.

The bill further provides that every person who shall hereafter hold or exercise any office, civil or military, in the rebel service, State or Confederate, except the office be merely municipal or military below the grade of Colonel, is declared not to be a citizen of the United States.

The bill has yet to be acted upon by the Senate.

Representative GRISWOLD, of Iowa, and several others voted for it under protest, because of the clause confining the elective franchise to white persons.

NAVAL EXPEDITION INTO VIRGINIA.

Commodore FOXHALL A. PARKER, commanding the Potomac Flotilla, reports to the Department that on the 27th ult., Acting Master's Mate HILL, commanding the United States steamer *Currituck*, succeeded in destroying two thousand bushels of grain which was in process of transportation to Richmond.

On the 29th, another expedition under command of Acting Volunteer Lieut. ROGERS, was sent to Carter's Creek, which succeeded in destroying eleven boats and canoes, a large quantity of grain, and a number of log huts, said to have been used as barracks by the rebel soldiers.

On approaching these the landing party, consisting of twenty-five seamen, fell in with a company of rebel cavalry, who mistook the force for the advance guard of a much larger one, and immediately fled. The contrabands report that they had previously destroyed a large amount of commissary stores provided for their subsistence.

THE AMERICAN RESOLUTION ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

It is stated in diplomatic circles that when the news reached England of the passage by the unanimous vote of the House of the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, protesting against the establishment of a monarchical Government in Mexico, United States Stocks declined two or three per centum, while the Confederate Loan went up in that proportion.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan reported at the Treasury department to-day, amount to nearly a million and a half of dollars.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

Authority to receive subscriptions for the Ten-Forty Bonds was given first on March 23, 1864. The first subscription was made on the 25th of that month. From March 25 to May 2, inclusive, 39 days, the subscriptions amounted to $40,408,850.

By way of contrast, it may be stated that the authority to receive subscriptions for the Five-twenty Bonds was first given April 29, 1862.

The first subscription was made May 1 in that year. From May 1 to June 6, inclusive—thirty-nine days—the subscriptions amounted to only $9,626,300.

AN INCORRECT STATEMENT CORRECTED.

The statement that SPENCER M. CLARK has been removed from the superintendency of the Treasury Printing Bureau is incorrect.

GEN. MARSHALL.

Gen. MARSHALL late Military Governor of the District of Columbia, left Washington to-day for Fortress Monroe, to report to Gen. BUTLER.

NOMINATIONS.

The President, to-day, made the following nominations:

Henry C. CALDWELL, for Judge of the United States Courts in Arkansas.

DELANO T. SMITH and ELISHA P. FERRY, District Tax Commissioners for Tennessee.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of C. LEMAN SMITH, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Milwaukee.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The Select Committee appointed to investigate the Treasury Department transactions, commenced their proceedings to-day, and to-night they will again meet for business.

THE DRAFT.

A draft to fill up the deficiencies still existing in the following States has been ordered: Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota, Kentucky and Maryland.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 4.

THE GUNBOAT CONTRACTORS.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill providing for a board of competent persons to examine the claims of contractors for side-wheel gunboats, known as "double enders." It is claimed that the contracts were made under a misapprehension that the engines were required subsequently to be enlarged, and other changes made.

WISCONSIN INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform the Senate what disposition had been made of the lands granted to the State of Wisconsin for the purpose of opening a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with the waters of the Mississippi River.

PAYMENT FOR PROPERTY TAKEN FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill paying for property taken from loyal citizens during the war, excluding colored persons.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) objected, and the subject was laid over.

THE SENATORIAL QUORUM.

The resolution of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) came up as a special order, that a quorum of the Senate consists of a majority of the Senators duly chosen; that if a majority of the Presidential electors, duly appointed and qualified, vote for one person, that is the President; that if the election of President devolves upon the House of Representatives and the votes of a majority of the States represented in the House be cast for one person, he is the President.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said that he did not believe that a less number than a majority of the whole number of the Senators representing the States constitutes a quorum under the provision of the Constitution. It was not, in his opinion, competent for Congress to pass any measure of legislation without such a quorum as the Constitution required.

Mr. DAVIS read from the journals of Congress, from the time of the formation of the Government up to the present time, showing that an actual majority of the whole body constituted a quorum, and that the first Congress adjourned from day to day, until such quorum was formed, and that their action had been uniform since. The framers of the Constitution never contemplated that there should be a sliding scale on the subject, but provided a fixed number that should constitute a quorum.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) said there were four clauses in the Constitution bearing upon this question, to remove any doubt that it meant to apply to persons duly chosen and qualified. If the proposed resolution was not adopted, a factious minority, at any time when an important measure was pending, might defeat it by absenting themselves from the Senate. As an instance, he said, South Carolina had no Senator here to-day, and there was no power adequate to compel her to elect or choose a Representative or Senator.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) from the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation Bill, the Senate adhered to its amendment, and agreed to a final conference.

THE QUORUM RESOLUTION AGAIN.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) said that all the precedents were against the views taken by the Senator from Maryland since the formation of the Government.

Mr. JOHNSON said it was plain that under the Constitution we had the right to adopt such rules for the government of our own body as the exigencies of the times demanded. In support of the proposition, Mr. JOHNSON instanced the decision of the British Parliament.

Mr. DAVIS would like to know if thirteen members getting themselves together, would constitute a quorum?

Mr. JOHNSON said it was easy to ask questions, and the question was an extreme one, and not appropriate to the present issue.

The resolution was then adopted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Hall, Harding, Howe, Chandler, Clarke, Collamer, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey and Wilson—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Powell, Riddle and Harlan—11.

THE BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Mr. WILSON called up the report of the Committee of Conference on the House bill establishing a Bureau of Military Justice, and moved that the Senate recede from its amendments.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) moved that the Senate adhere to its amendments.

Mr. WILSON said that the features of the House bill did not suit at all, in the most deserving officers of the Government, Judge-Advocate Hoan, which the Senate struck out.

Mr. HALE contended that the portion of the Judge-Advocate General was purely a civil office and should not be adorned with a chapeau.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill was laid on the table.

THE QUORUM QUESTION ONCE MORE.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up his resolution that the official reporter, in making out his list, report the names of absentees.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the fact that the Senate had found itself so often without a quorum, had become notorious and shameful, and the resolution proposed that the names of absentees should be sent through the official paper of Congress to their constituencies, so that a sense of shame might compel their attendance.

The resolution was adopted.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 4.

A REBEL IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury inform the House whether there is employed in the Treasury Department a Clerk or Assistant Register, by the name of GARRETT, and whether said GARRETT has not held a position in the rebel army, if he was not a prisoner in the Old Capitol, and who recommended him for such position he now holds in the Treasury Department.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of New-York, (Union,) suggested that the resolution be referred to the Select Committee now investigating the affairs of the Treasury Department.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) said he brought no charges against the Treasury Department. He had no feeling on the subject, but thought the inquiry was proper as this GARRETT had been a Captain in the rebel army.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) hoped that the resolution would be acted on directly.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said that the resolution better go over until to-morrow.

Objection being thus made, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said that he would consent that the resolution should be referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. SPALDING objected.

THE FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DENNISON, of New-York, in the chair, on the Fortification Appropriation Bill.

The bill was reported to the House and passed with amendments, for repairs at Great Brewster, Lovell's and Deer Islands, in Boston harbor, $100,000 therefor, and for repairs to the sea wall at Buffalo $97,000.

THE BOWLES AND DAVIS' LETTERS.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) obtained unanimous consent to make a statement.

Mr. VOORHEES said that two gentlemen of his State had been cruelly wronged and outraged, and he expressed the hope that the facts of the case would afford a means of damage and justice for the future. The gentleman from Ohio (GARFIELD) had chosen his (VOORHEES') district for an assault on (two of his personal and political) friends, who are thus made the victims of party malice. At the time the gentleman from Ohio (GARFIELD) brought forward what he claimed to be true copies of letters from Judge BOWLES and JOHN G. DAVIS, addressed to Gen. BURNSIDE, recommending a young man named RANKIN for a position in the rebel army, he (VOORHEES) denounced the letters to be forgeries. The gentleman from Ohio (GARFIELD) said that he would produce the letters, but he did not, and he (VOORHEES) called upon him (GARFIELD) to do so now. The copies of the letters even did not meet the bold and defiant promise of the gentleman, (GARFIELD,) who should either have the manliness to make good the charge, or retract all that he has said. The character of Judge BOWLES and of Mr. DAVIS would not suffer at the hands of the gentleman from Ohio, (GARFIELD,) nor would the Democratic party be injured in any way by his blows. He (VOORHEES) claimed it as a high honor that Judge BOWLES and Mr. DAVIS were his friends.

Mr. VOORHEES then proceeded to prove, by letters from Judge BOWLES and Mr. DAVIS, and by the assertion of others, whose characters were unimpeachable, that these letters were base, impudent and deliberate forgeries, and that they were acknowledged to be such by the spy who forged them, and from whom the gentleman from Ohio (GARFIELD) obtained the copies. This was nothing more nor less than a conspiracy to ruin the characters, and, perhaps, take the lives, of two most excellent private citizens. If it were not for the serious character of the transaction, he would have pronounced the matter as the most stupendous jest of this jesting Administration.

Mr. VOORHEES, in conclusion, said that he had proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that RANKIN forged the letters, and had left witnesses of the forgery. This whole matter was without a parallel for infamy. Judge BOWLES had been for the restoration of the liberty or peace of the country while the Republican party remained in power, and in this he (VOORHEES) was that gentleman's true representative. Mr. DAVIS formerly represented the Terre Haute District, and was no stranger here. All who had served with him would bear willing testimony to his high integrity and patriotic bearing.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, said that he had not heard that Judge BOWLES denied the genuineness of the letter attributed to him until this morning. In presenting the copies of the letters he (GARFIELD) did not pretend it was such evidence as was admissible in a court of justice. The letters were put into the hands of the Chief of Police in Nashville, and the person doing so certified, under oath as to their genuineness. They were presented to the General-in-Chief and himself (GARFIELD). Indiana officers were consulted upon the subject, and they came to the conclusion, almost unanimously, that the letters were genuine. He (GARFIELD) had submitted, accordingly, traced copies, which were read to this House. The answer made by the gentleman (VOORHEES) was a printed paper published in Indiana, and this was called the evidence on which the House were to believe that the letters were forged in that State.

Why did not the gentleman produce the original letter from Mr. HAYS?

Mr. VOORHEES replied: The paper was accompanied by a letter from that gentleman, who said he had the statement of HAYS, showing that within his personal knowledge the letters of July, 1863, were written in Indianapolis.

Mr. GARFIELD resumed—The gentleman spoke of the moral impossibility of Judge BOWLES and Mr. DAVIS writing these letters, but there was to his mind no stronger probability than the fact that RANKIN knew that these gentlemen were personally known to BRECKINRIDGE, and on these letters the young man was willing to risk his life in passing through the rebel line. Was it reasonable to believe that he would attempt to present forged papers to one who knew the signatures? This was strong moral evidence. He would not have dared to go with these letters unless he knew the character of the men who were averse to the war and its continuance. He (GARFIELD) had not, in producing the copies of the letters, pretended to literal attestation. He only wished to say, that, throughout the Army of the Cumberland, these two gentlemen were believed to be in sympathy and correspondence with the South. Gen. ROSECRANS expressed his full belief in the genuineness of the letters. The evidence coming through the newspaper press was not conclusive, to his mind, that the letters are forgeries. He wanted the original affidavits. If convinced that they are forgeries, no pride of opinion would exclude a retraction.

Mr. VOORHEES said he thought the gentleman would be prompt to retrace his statement especially after their recent conversation. If the gentleman was not convinced that the letters were forgeries, he was the only exception.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill guaranteeing a republican government to rebellious States.

MR. COX'S SPEECH.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) commenced his speech by saying: "My heart's desire and prayer to God is for peace and union in this distracted land. While urging undiminished and increased exertions by our army and navy to secure union, I have been ever ready to heal the wounds and check the ravages of war by all rational methods used among civilized nations. To those who can entertain but one idea at a time, this position has seemed inconsistent; but to those who have read history it will appear that to check strife and restore harmony in civil or international conflict, negotiation and friendliness are indispensable adjuncts of hard fighting, though constantly by votes and voice, upheld the sword, last even a worse alternative—eternal separation and prolonged strife—should be our fate. The miseries which this war has entailed have not been the work of the Northern Democracy; and if disunion comes through the open doors of Janus—if recognition of Southern independence comes through war or its disasters, the Democracy are not responsible for the odium, and, with his word and aid, shall never be held responsible. Five months ago, when the gates were open to negotiation, was issued, but we see no signs of thousands of Southern citizens rushing in embrace the amnesty. Indeed, it is conceded that the rebellion is now more formidable than ever. Unlike the acts of grace granted by Kings to their recusant subjects, there is no special pardon, and of late the Administration has sent law and the restoration of the seceded States, but a fiercer spirit of resistance produced by the unwise and exasperating policy of the Executive. There is one chief defect in the President's plan. It is the assumption that while he has the power to create a State, Congress has no power to recognize the individual South; and gave illustrations from history, where statesmanship, through moderation had crowned the victories of war by the victories of peace and kindness. He declared for victories without reprisals, and the conduct of the war, on such a policy as would not change our system of government into a centralized and military despotism.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) replied to the former remarks of Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, with reference to the administration of Gen. BANKS in Louisiana. The President had been true to the principles of human liberty, as affecting both whites and blacks; and so with Gen. BANKS, who had shown it by his principles, through a life of integrity and ability. Any temporary disaster, should go for nothing, for that gentleman would rise superior to any attacks of his enemies, and would redeem the territory west of the Mississippi from the thraldom of rebel sway. Louisiana was not only free from Slavery through the President's Proclamation, but free through the character of its own people. Freedom has become the public policy of that State, and now wages are paid for labor and schools, and other blessings follow the great reform. It was, he said, necessary that we should understand the legal and constitutional relations of the people and the National Government. The responsibility of the war was in the institution of Slavery, and its intrinsic incompatibility with freedom always and everywhere from the beginning. It was claimed by prominent leaders that there would be a revolution in the North, which would accept what the South demanded, namely, a permanent separation. The question was whether we should preserve our unity as a nation, restored with freedom, or permit the rude hand of despotism to rule over us. The confidence of the South was not in its armies, but in the success of the Democratic party of the North, who would, if successful, make such conditions and arrangements as to admit of Southern independence. There might be such a thing as a war democrat, but not a Democratic party in favor of the prosecution of the war. As to the Southern States, their independence has not been acknowledged by us or recognized by any other nation. They are public enemies, but not foreign States. He believed that these States have ceased, in fact, as political organizations by their own act. What then remained for the Government of the United States to do. It was as perfect in jurisdiction and authority as it ever was, and this jurisdiction we intend to enforce. We have the right to fix rules and conditions for the admission of new States, which the bill under consideration proposed to do. We mean when the Union shall be restored it shall be on Republicanne principles; and that no new State, either from the territory of the West, or secretions from Mexico, or any of the eleven revolted States shall be admitted, if its Constitution is not Republican, according to our ideas, and we intend to maintain the doctrine that where over Slavery exists republicanism is not and where Slavery exists a republican form of government under the Constitution cannot be, and we give notice in the bill under consideration to all the inhabitants of the revolted States that you must form your government on the condition that involuntary servitude shall cease to exist within your districts. In the course of his remarks he advocated the setting apart of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida as a home for negroes, giving them the right of suffrage. Their numbers would be increased by immigration from the Northern States, and they have earned this right by their services in the field and their sacrifices to the cause of the country. He asked that justice be done to the negro race, because it was due to them to elevate them, that they may enjoy the fruits of their labor.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, rose to move the previous question, but yielded the floor to

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) who said that he had desired to ascertain the provisions of the bill, and to explain in detail their operation, to show that they were not only without authority in the Constitution, but in direct conflict with its various reservations of powers to the States. He claimed that the original pretences under which the Republican party came into power were now abandoned. It appears now clearly that this party is revolutionary; that it seeks to use the powers of the Government to overthrow it, change its spirit and character, and make it what our fathers refused to make it. This bill destroyed the State Governments under the false pretence of consolidation. It strikes at the very elementary principle of confederation. It breaks down States' rights; and they, guaranteed by the Constitution, laid as its very foundation and cornerstone, have been proved by experience and in practice to be all that the framers of the Government predicted. They have reconciled liberty and empire; they have made the individual liberty of the citizens consistent with the extent of our territory and the magnificence of our imperial domain; and these are to be destroyed under the pretence that it is authorized by the provisions of the Constitution, which guarantees to the States a Republican form of Government. The idea that this clause might be used for this purpose was not even suggested before, and Mr. MADISON refused it, as it was hoped, forever, in the *Federalist*. As long, therefore, as the Republican forms are continued by the States they are guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. These States are either in or out of the Union. If they are in the Union they are entitled to the benefits and subject to the duties imposed by the Constitution. If they are out of the Union they are foreign to the United States, and the Federal Government has no power over them except as it subjugates them.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) offered some modifications to the bill, proposed by a resolution declaring that the so-called Confederate States are public enemies, and as they are waging an unjust war they have no right to claim a mitigation of the extreme rights of war; and further, that they are not entitled to representation in Congress, etc.

The bill provides for the appointment of Provisional Governors, and as soon as the military resistance shall be suppressed, that measures be taken for calling a convention for the formation of a State Constitution. Certain classes of persons who have voluntarily borne arms or held office under the Confederate usurpation, are excluded from voting or being elected as delegates. The condition on which such States shall be admitted include a provision that involuntary servitude shall be prohibited and freedom forever guaranteed, and that no debts created under the sanction of the usurping power shall be recognized or paid by the newly created States.

The House refused to have the preamble engrossed as part of the bill by a vote of 57 against 72.

The bill was then passed by yeas, 73; nays, 59, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baily, Baxter, Beaman, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Cole, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amasa Myers, Leonard Myers, Nesmith, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smithers, Spaulding, Thayer, Upson, Washburne of Massachusetts, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. William J. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Blair of Western Virginia, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of Western Virginia, Chandler, Clay, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Grider, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Harrison, Holman, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Long, Mallory, McAllister, Middleton, Morrison, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Perry, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Ritter, Robinson of Illinois, Ross, Scott, Smith, Steele of New-York, Stiles of New-Jersey, Strouse, Stuart, Vorhees, Webster, Whaley, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Yeaman.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The House took up the bill extending to soldiers and sailors, without regard to color, the benefits of the Homestead law on rebel confiscated lands.

Messrs. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Union,) and MILLER, of New-York, (Union,) severally advocated the passage of the bill, as not only demanded by justice, but as a means of strengthening the Government.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) made a speech against the Republican party, which he charged with trampling under foot all personal and State rights, no matter how sacred. That party welcomed war, havoc and desolation, if by these Slavery could be abolished.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, (Union,) argued that those in arms against the United States are traitors as well as public enemies, and should as such be punished under all the rigors of the laws of war.

The House, at 20 minutes to 10 o'clock, adjourned.

Omnibuses at Night.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, May 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will oblige hundreds of your Brooklyn readers and friends if you will call the attention of the omnibus managers and owners to the propriety of running their stages to a late hour in the night, so as to enable those residents of Brooklyn who wish to visit the various places of amusement in New-York to get to the South and Fulton ferries. This is no more than is not of justice to the Brooklyn people, who contribute so largely to the support of all the omnibus lines. After 11 o'clock at night it is generally almost impossible to find a stage going to the ferries; and, as few places of amusement are out before that hour, people from Brooklyn have either to walk from the Park termination of the rail cars or else to go to the expense of a carriage. If the omnibus stages would run to the ferries until 12 the difficulty would in part be lessened. The proprietors and managers of places of amusements are also interested in this change, as hundreds of Brooklyn residents are deterred from visiting those places of amusement by the difficulty and expense of getting to the ferries at a late hour.

JOHN BROWN.

THE CHEMANGO CASE.—The jury in this case reassembled last night, but in consequence of the absence of one gentleman, on account of death in his family, they adjourned, after a brief consultation, until

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The War in the South Commenced.

Alvarez Fortifying Himself at Acapulco.

Negotiations Between Juarez and Vidaurri.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 28, 1864.

The Spanish merchant steamer *Cuba* arrived at this port a few days ago from Vera Cruz, bringing news from that place up to the 23d inst., and from Mexico City up to the 19th.

The war in the south of Mexico may be said to have already begun, ALVAREZ having openly declared against the French and in favor of JUAREZ. At the last accounts he was fortifying himself in Acapulco, which was being blockaded by small French ships-of-war. There were several American war-vessels in the harbor, whose presence there was variously commented upon by the Franco-Mexican press.

The *Sociedad* Franco-Mexicana paper of the capital—says upon this subject, in its issue of the 19th, the following:

"The paragraph in the *Boletin Oficial* of Puebla relative to the State of Guerrero, (contained in our paper of the day before yesterday,) does not say that there is a North American fleet in Acapulco, but that D. JUAN ALVAREZ has distributed circulars, stating as *a fact that the ships which are at present in the port of Acapulco are not French, but North American*, and we come to prevent the intervencionists from gaining in that place.

It is plain that this is done to neutralize for a few days the effect that the blockade of the port of Acapulco by French vessels must have upon the patriots of the State of Guerrero, and which blockade dates from the 9th of February last."

The *Estafette*, another Interventionist paper of the Capital, printed in French, says upon the same subject:

"The presence of North American ships on the coast of the Pacific is explained by the fact that it felt in San Francisco last news that the *Alabama* should appear, expected from the Chinese seas. The steamers that make the passage between Panama and Upper California to Panama always carry a much large sums of gold and silver, which constitutes a temptation for the Confederate vessel; and must be protected by the Federal navy."

The accounts from the North of Mexico concerning VIDAURRI are somewhat uncertain. The *Sociedad* says that VIDAURRI and JUAREZ could not come to an agreement—the former insisting that as he had lost his prestige in New-Leon and Coahuila, he should be allowed to retire quietly into private life. As nothing definite was resolved upon, it was supposed that VIDAURRI would continue his resistance; but the same paper adds that it was reported at New Laredo on the 21 of this month that VIDAURRI had evacuated Monterey, and gone with about thirty men to Piedras Negras.

The same paper says in another part, that VIDAURRI had left Monterey with 200 men for Lampazos, and that QUIROGA was in command of the force in that place, but that these would not be a shot fired.

In the meantime MEJIA's Division, supported by a French column, was moving against New-Leon.

The Liberal paper published at Saltillo, JUAREZ's headquarters, gives an official account of the offers of VIDAURRI to the President in a supplement dated March 25. It appears from this that VIDAURRI sent two Commissioners to the President with the following propositions: That the quarrel between the Supreme and State Governments should be forgotten. That no one should be liable to trial for the above. That the troops, officers and privates should be permitted to continue in the army or retire at their option. That he (VIDAURRI) offered to withdraw from the Government, and retire into private life, provided he was left untouched, and his person respected. If by the following Monday, the above Commissioners having arrived on the preceding Friday, nothing definite was determined upon, he would not as he judged most convenient. If something definite was agreed to, that all hostilities were to be immediately suspended.

The reply of the Liberal Government, dated from the War Office, and signed by the Minister of War, was to the effect that VIDAURRI, having acted as a traitor to his country, no propositions would be attended to but an unconditional submission to the Government.

The papers on both sides are of opinion that VIDAURRI has lost all his influence in the States, which he formerly commanded absolute. The *Sociedad* says, at all events VIDAURRI's propositions will diminish on one hand his influence in New-Leon and Coahuila, and Tamaulipas outlaw on the other to agree to them, will make VIDAURRI continue his resistance as long as possible—MEJIA's division, in the meanwhile, extending, which would entirely change the face of things.

QUIROGA having appeared with a force, for the supposed purpose of intercepting MEJIA from advancing from Matehuala in the direction of Saltillo, and of thus allowing DONDAGO to attack VIDAURRI. The above-named Franco-Mexican General moved from Matehuala to Charcas, which latter place he left on the 20th ult. in pursuit of QUIROGA, but MEJIA will meet an insuperable obstacle in his designs of uniting his forces, as is supposed, with those of CARBAJAL from the desert nature of the country that he must march through to get to Saltillo, where everything is wasting, even to the water.

The JUAREZ Governor of Aguascalientes, D. JOSE MARIA CHAVEZ, was wounded and taken prisoner in an engagement with the French forces seven leagues from Zacatecas, tried by a court-martial and sentenced to be shot. The execution was ordered to take place on the 8th of this month. Notwithstanding the efforts made by his friends, the civic authorities and most distinguished persons of Zacatecas, for a pardon, no hopes were held out of its being granted. The act of adhesion to the intervention and the empire was published in Zacatecas on the 4th.

The United States Minister, Mr. CRAWFORD, was to leave the capital about the 20th or 30th. The only persons remaining of the Embassy would be the Secretary, Mr. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Federal Congress of Mexico has been convoked by the permanent deputation who accompany JUAREZ, to

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The American Embassador on the Mexican Question—The Opinions of the Press—Resignation of Count de Flahault as Ambassador to Berlin—Napoleon and Maximilian—Arrival of Archduke Maximilian at Miramar—Departure of Marshal Bazaine for Mexico—Reception of Maximilian by the Emperor—Speech of Maximilian—Reply of the Emperor—Departure of Maximilian and Carlotta for Mexico

THE LADIES' NATIONAL COVENANT.

A Movement on Foot to Save the Consumption of Foreign Luxuries.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Tuesday morning gives a detailed report of the meeting held to start any on Monday last to organize a "Ladies' National Covenant." It says:

"The meeting was composed of the wives of members of the Cabinet, and of Senators and Representatives, of well-known philanthropists, women of fashion, matrons who had lost their sons, and wives who had lost their husbands. There was an earnestness and a unison of feeling in this great meeting which have never been exceeded in this land.

At the request of the ladies, Rev. Dr. McELROY was called to preside. He invoked the Divine blessing in an earnest and solemn prayer.

Miss Jessie M. Seaton was made Secretary of the meeting, and its objects briefly stated.

Mrs. Senator LANE then moved the appointment of a committee of seven to prepare an address to the women of America, and report a constitution for the proposed organization, which was unanimously adopted. The President appointed Mrs. Senator Lane, of Indiana; Mrs. Asa Gurney, of New-York; Mrs. Senator Wilson, Massachusetts; Mrs. Lane, of Missouri; Mrs. Pike, of Maine; Mrs. S. A. Douglas, Mrs. Ingersoll, of the District.

Mrs. Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved the appointment of a committee of five to nominate officers for the society. Adopted. Mrs. Spalding, of Ohio; Mrs. Wooldridge, of Vermont; Mrs. Hughes, of Indiana; Mrs. Chase, of the District; and Mrs. Morris, of the army, were appointed."

The Committee on the Constitution reported articles of association, from which we quote the following:

ART. I.—OF THE NAME AND OBJECT.

SEC. 1. The name of this association shall be the Ladies' National Covenant.

SEC. 2. The object shall be to unite the women of the country in the earnest resolution to purchase no imported articles of apparel, where American can possibly be substituted, during the continuance of the war.

ART. II.—OF THE OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The officers of the National Covenant shall be a President, Vice-President, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, and an advisory and organizing committee of two from each State and Territory, within Federal lines.

SEC. 6. The Advisory and Organizing Committee shall consist of two from each State and Territory within Federal lines, which number may be indefinitely increased, by the two members from the State or Territory, by appointments, at their pleasure, of persons within said State or Territory, for the purposes of this association in the State or Territory. This Organizing Committee shall report monthly, to the corresponding secretary of the National Covenant, the addresses of persons pledged in their respective States to the covenant, and make such suggestions as they may deem expedient to perfect the success of this society.

SEC. 7. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents and Corresponding and Recording Secretaries. This committee shall transact all business necessary to the purposes of the League. Said committee shall meet at their pleasure, and adopt any by-laws for their government not inconsistent with the object of the National Covenant.

SEC. 8. The time and place of the meetings of the National Convention shall be fixed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee.

ART. III.—OF THE PLEDGE OR COVENANT.

The pledge or covenant shall be as follows: "For three years, or for the war, we pledge ourselves to each other and the country to purchase no imported article of apparel."

On motion of Mrs. LANE, the constitution was adopted.

On motion of Mrs. NORRIS, of Oregon, the address was unanimously adopted, and the universal publication urged.

The Committee on Nominations made their report, which, on motion of Mrs. HARRIS, of Washington, D. C., was unanimously adopted, and the officers elected as follows:

OFFICERS.

The Executive Committee.

President—Mrs. Gen. Jas. Taylor.

Vice-President—Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas.

Recording Secretaries—Miss Rebecca Gilliss, Miss Virginia Smith.

Corresponding Secretaries—Mrs. R. Morris, Mrs. B. B. French, Mrs. S. Lewis, Mrs. W. D. Gallagher, Mrs. M. Z. Goodrich, Mrs. Lieut.-Gov. Campbell, Mrs. Gens. Kildare, Miss Williams, Miss Matilda Bates.

ADDRESS TO THE WOMEN OF AMERICA.

In the capital of our country we have this day organized a central society for the suppression of extravagance, the diminution of foreign imports, and the practice of economy in all our social relations. To this society we have given the name of "The Ladies' National Covenant." We have adopted as the basis of our organization a pledge to abstain from the use of tea, the greatest luxury of the time, and the very life of all the social gatherings for which our New-England ancestors were so famous. Three days since, twenty ladies met for the purpose of forming some such society, in a room in this house, and signed the pledge as given in that. Its brave assemblage of women's non-importation societies sprang up, that produced an effect upon the mother country almost equal to that created by the success of our revolutionary armies. During all the horrors of the war, these heroic women held firmly to their pledges, and by their unanimous smoke the sympathy and co-operation of every sister colony in the land. The spirit thus aroused extended itself to imported goods of all kinds, and every hearth-stone was turned into an independent manufactory. Thus it was that the flax wheel, the hatchel, and the hand-loom became sublime instruments of freedom in the hands of American women. The brave mothers of sovereign do not only lend their pledge of non-importation, but send their strength from their own persons to augment the garments which clothe themselves, their husbands and children. The pledge which they took, and kept so faithfully, evoked not only great sacrifice, but hard, hard toil, such as the women of the present day scarcely dream of. Had they not endured and labored while their husbands fought, we should have had no mighty Union to pray and struggle for now.

We, the women of '64, have the same object to create as those women had in view; to patriots which is to so change the habits of our people that they will not follow their example, and take up, cheerfully the lesser burdens that the welfare of our country demands? They gave up the very comforts of life without a murmur; can we refuse when a sacrifice of luxuries is required? Can we hesitate to practice economy? Can we hesitate to yield up luxuries, that are no necessaries, when the very arm of freedom under our flag, the bread of armed men going down to battle, and almost every roof throughout the land shelters some mother lamenting the son who has fallen gloriously with his face to the foe, or a widow whose husband has buried so deeply among the masses of slain heroes, that she will never learn where to seek for his grave?

When the wife of a great prince, whose husband was eminent at the siege of Troy, was urged by her friends to put on her regal robes, and be cheerful, she answered: "My husband is under the walls of Troy; shall I adorn my hair while he wears a helmet? Shall I dress in sea-green while a warrior mails? No! my raiment shall be like his hard fortune, and in sadness will I pass the time of this mournful war."

Patriotism is beautiful in all eyes, and was shared alike by the lady of classic story and the mother of the Revolution, clad in her homespun dress and steadily performing more than household duties. Compare the spirit of those women with the reckless extravagance which has marked the duration of this terrible struggle. Is the war to come to a successful conclusion? Still the women of America are not unworthy of their ancestors. Thoughtless they may be, and luxuriously extravagant from long habits of prosperity, but cruel and unjust never! Appeal to their reason and gentle feelings, and the women of the country will prove themselves capable of as noble deeds as ever marked the struggle of the Revolution. Convince them of the evils that thoughtlessness is producing, and the remedy is certain.

It has not yet been sufficiently impressed upon them that the encouragement of extravagant importations is injurious to the public good. To impress this vital truth upon the women of the Union, we have entered into this solemn covenant, not only binding ourselves to a personal system of economy in our persons, but holding it as a duty to impress upon others how enormously it is to make our fathers display a paramount subject of thought when the nation is in the throes of a rebellion, such as the world never saw. Gathered here in the centre of the nation, a handful of women, intent on a single object, asking only for the good of the country, we appeal to the patriotism and intelligence of our sisters throughout the length and breadth of the land. Let it be well understood, that every ounce of gold that goes from the country detracts from the pay of the soldier who is fighting for our salvation, and diminishes the wages of our sister women, who toil for their bread, into a miserable pittance that scarcely suffices to keep them from starvation. The precious metal that flows from this country to Europe for the luxuries we do not need increases the price of gold here, depreciates the value of our national currency, and helps to sweep the necessaries of life beyond the reach of the working class.

It is a painful truth, for which we shall yet learn to blush, that the importations of the most expensive goods manufactured in Europe have been far greater during the war than at any time in the history of our country. The importations last week at the New-York Custom-House alone amounted to $6,000,000, and all that week—which will yet find its treasonable record in history—the streets of Washington were flooded up with weary soldiers, marching through rain or dust, down to the Army of the Potomac, while how many of them were without the comforts of the season, which by almost staying its onward progress, gave rest to the rebel army.

Fired by proof of our sodden and the honor of our race, let us redeem ourselves from the reproach of needless extravagance. Let us prove by shameful abandonment that the women of the country are not as wedded to luxurious self-indulgence that they cannot sit a glorious page in the history of this war, and entertain all that is restrictive and beautiful in economical. In all human works they have proved themselves admirable, kind and munificent. Let their compassion and their self-sacrifice will seem to have been but the natural impulses of their hearts, and they will not be less earnest in sacrifice than they have been in zeal.

It must not be said of us that we have been willing to give up our husbands, sons, and brothers to fight or die for the Union, and yet refuse to renounce our laces, silks, velvets and diamonds. That thought would cover us with shame before the nations of the earth. No; our women of the Union only lack knowledge of the means by which they can prove themselves true helpmates of the heroes who are fighting our battles.

Impress it upon them then in discharging excessive importations and adopting goods manufactured at home that keep gold in the country, reduce the rates of exchange, and establish confidence in the Government, and they will prove how far patriotism can rise above feminine vanity in the heart of American women.

In order to invoke this spirit of self-sacrifice, it is important that the great object of the covenant we have made should be broadly circulated and thoroughly understood. It discourages prodigals extravagances of any kind; recommends the use of domestic fabrics wherever they can be substituted for those of foreign make, and advises simplicity of attire, both as a matter of policy and good taste. It asks the great sisterhood of American women to aid in this great reform before it is too late. Thank God! science has given us the means of reaching thousands or thousands in a single hour. While we make this covenant, the thought that thrills our hearts may tremble in fire along the telegraph and awake kindred inspiration throughout the entire land. By every means of communication in our power, let us urge the necessity of prompt action. In every town and village throughout the Union, some woman who loves her country is implored to establish a Ladies' Society and forward the names of the ladies invited to act for the State in which her duty lies. We ask simultaneous action, earnest work and generous self-sacrifice at the hands of our sister women. With their ardent help, a work will be accomplished so important in its results, that the woman who shares in it may, hereafter, leave the emblem of our object as the richest jewel that she can leave to posterity.

The following are the principal State committees:

Maine—Mrs. Vice-President Hamlin, Bangor; Mrs. Senator Lot M. Morrill, Augusta; Mrs. Representative Sweat, Portland; Mrs. Representative Pike, Calais; Mrs. Representative Blaine, Augusta; Mrs. John A. Rice, Foxcroft.

New-Hampshire—Mrs. Senator Hale, Dover; Mrs. Senator Clark, Manchester; Mrs. Representative Rollins, Concord.

Vermont—Mrs. Senator Foote, Rutland; Mrs. Representative Baxter, Derby Line; Mrs. Representative Woodbridge, Vergennes; Mrs. Representative Merrill, Brattleboro.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Senator Wilson, Natick; Mrs. Maj.-Gen. Butler, Lowell; Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, Boston; Mrs. Representative Eliot, New-Bedford; Mrs. Gen. Lander, Lynn; Mrs. Representative Anna, North Easton; Mrs. Alley, Lynn.

Rhode Island.—Mrs. Representative Jenckes, Providence.

Connecticut.—Mrs. Senator Dixon, Hartford; Mrs. Senator Foster, Norwich; Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Hartford; Mrs. Representative English, New-Haven.

New-York—Mrs. Ex-President Fillmore, Buffalo; Mrs. Senator Harris, Albany; Mrs. Senator Morgan, New-York City; Mrs. Gov. Seymour, Albany; Mrs. Asa S. Stephens, New-York City; Mrs. Representative Stebbins, New-York City; Mrs. Gen. McClellan, New-York City; Mrs. Gen. Fremont, New-York City.

New-Jersey—Mrs. Senator Ten Eyck, Mount Holly; Mrs. Senator Wright, Newark.

Pennsylvania—Mrs. Senator Buckalew, Bloomsburgh; Mrs. J. W. Forney, Philadelphia; Mrs. Bishop Potter, Philadelphia; Mrs. A. L. Hale, Philadelphia; Mrs. Judge Kelley, Philadelphia; Mrs. Senator Cowan, Greensburgh; Mrs. Representative Moorhead, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Bliss, Erie; Mrs. Broomall, Media.

Delaware—Mrs. Representative Smithers, Dover.

Maryland—Mrs. Senator Johnson, Baltimore; Mrs. Representative Davis, Baltimore; Mrs. Representative Thomas, Frankstville.

Virginia—Mrs. Judge Underwood, Alexandria.

Ohio—Mrs. Senator Wade, Jefferson; Mrs. Senator Sherman, Mansfield; Mrs. Governor Brough, Columbus; Mrs. Judge Stores, Cincinnati; Mrs. Platt, Cincinnati; Mrs. Representative Cox, Columbus; Mrs. Representative Gunkel, Hilton; Mrs. Representative Schenck, Dayton; Mrs. Bishop McIlvaine, Cincinnati; Mrs. Representative Spalding, Cleveland.

Kentucky—Mrs. Governor Bramlette, Frankfort; Mrs. Joshua Bell, Danville; Mrs. Senator Davis, Paris; Mrs. Representative Smith, Covington; Mrs. Representative Yeaman, Owensboro.

Indiana—Mrs. Senator Lane, Crawfordsville; Mrs. Senator Hendricks, Indianapolis; Mrs. General Morton, Indianapolis; Mrs. McKee Dunn, Madison; Mrs. Representative Orth, Lafayette; Mrs. Judge McCullough, Fort Wayne.

Illinois—Mrs. Senator Trumbull, Chicago; Mrs. General Yates, Springfield; Mrs. General Grant, Galena; Mrs. Representative Arnold, Chicago; Mrs. Representative Washburne, Galena, Mrs. Representative Stuart, Springfield.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Notices of the Works on Exhibition.

There are 369 numbers in the thirty-ninth annual catalogue of the National Academy of Design—many of them representing works of art. All things considered, the show, in point of numbers, is creditable. Artists have been exposed to many and various temptations during the past year. Their pictures have been so often exhibited that this particular exhibition has, to a great extent, lost its savor. Lastly, all—who could—have availed themselves of the superior popularity of the Metropolitan Fair. The demand for pictures, too, has been so great that they have not accumulated in the studios. Hence many of our most popular artists—having sold out or being engaged in the pleasing business of advertising themselves up town—are not represented in the present collection. On the other hand, there is a powerful delegation from that numerous class that brings more industry than talent to bear in the matter of painting, and whom we should rejoice to see prospering in any other avocation than this. We hear that many pictures were excluded—notably an important work by Mr. NEBLO. This is remarkable, considering the number of canvases—not pictures—that have been admitted. Among the names that we should have liked to see in the present catalogue are CHURCH, KENSETT, GIGNOUX, LAUDER, JAMES HART, CASILEAR, RANKIN JOHNSON, INNESS, &c., &c. These and other well-known artists are unrepresented.

In the first room will be found (No. 12) a comic animal subject, by Mr. BEARD, called the "Argument." It represents a number of bears discussing a moot point; they would be more interesting discussing their supper, for we fail to detect the usual happy humor of the artist in his treatment of this subject. Two subjects, by Mr. FREDERICK COLE, (36-37,) are strong and truthful imitations of a popular French style. The first, "A Gale on the Coast of Normandy," is very good. A couple of PAPIN'S, (46, 47,) are fine specimens of that artist's earlier style, and never them—and worthily in such company—is a charming little domestic subject called "The Mother." (No. 41,) by HENNESSY. Another marceau by the same artist, called (somewhat vaguely it seems to us) the "Day is Gone," (62,) is exquisite in feeling and color. Both deserve to be regarded as real gems. COLEMAN contributes a specimen of curious realism (48) called "My Studio," very exactly painted, but not particularly interesting except to those who are acquainted with the gentleman who occupies the studio in question. No. 99, the "Skipper," by A. W. WARREN, is a strong weather-beaten face that seems to have been built for the especial aggravation of Æolus.

One of the most successful exhibitors this year is Mr. WINSLOW HOMER, who gives us a couple of camp pieces that are full of life and originality. No. 73 is called "In front of the Quarter-below," and represents a soldier doing ignominious penance on the top of a wine box with a rail across his shoulder for a musket. He has evidently been foraging on a simple basis of direct theft, and this is his uncomfortable mode of punishment. The sentinel who keeps guard over the culprit is a lubberly fellow, who has activity and life bulging out in all parts of his body. He has his back to the spectator, but the drawing is so vigorous that you can almost hear his tread on the ground. Mr. HOMER'S other picture is in the adjoining room, numbered 140. A couple of Zouaves are engaged in the manufacture of balsamwood plugs—not a very lofty topic, but sufficient to enable the artist to display an excellent knowledge of color and drawing. Mr. VINCENT displays the same traits in No. 96, "Jealousy," where a fat busybody is evidently blurting out mischief to an affectionate and gloomy friend, without perceiving that a catastrophe will ensue thereupon. Mr. MILNE (No. 111) contributes a strange but effective transcript of an actual scene, called the "Midnight Sun, North Cape." The rock-formation is very peculiar, and looks as though a huge vessel MY wrecked in these world waters. Mr. HOMER'S Rangers occupy much the same position in the exhibition. It is by Mr. E. F. ANDREWS and called "Hard to Shoe." The story is graphically told. A hard-faced horse is expressing his opposition to the act of shoeing, looking very much as if he would bite, and astonishing even the experienced hands of the smithy by his unruliness. The variety of expression on the three principal faces is extremely good; the irritated air of the farrier, the astonished look of the apprentice, and the quiet obstacle of the old farmer, who seems to enjoy the obstinacy of his animal, are alike admirable. There is another figure working at a bench, which does not compare with these, being, in fact, somewhat conventional in texture, and out of place, inasmuch as it withdraws the attention from the action of the piece. The details of the smithy are very minute, and indicate care and conscientiousness, erring perhaps in the way of extreme fullness. A great deal of creditable industry has evidently been expended on the painting, and this general elaboration has resulted in a tone that is hard and unpleasant. It is enough, however, that Mr. E. F. ANDREWS has achieved an unquestionable success. We shall look to his career with impatience and confident expectation. Mr. MCENTEE'S picture called the "Wanderer" (No. 134,) is an excellent specimen of that master's style, but inferior to No. 147, called the "Woods and Fields in Autumn," which is one of the best epitomes of the season we have ever seen, and one of the finest productions of Mr. MCENTEE'S peculiar genius. Mr. J. F. WEIR contributes a charming little subject, (No. 151,) called "Christmas Eve." A huge bell perched up in the sky is ringing out a joyous peal, and clinging to the rope by which it is swung, and flitting through the adjacent window, are innumerable little sprites as quick and lively as ants, and of all sizes, from the largest—whose bodies are rather too light for them—to mere atoms that flock the distant sky. The tone of the picture is excellent, and the fanciful idea is quite prettily realized. Mr. W. J. HAYS has a large and ambitious painting called the "Escape." (141,) wherein a deer is about to leap from the frame. The poor brute has escaped the dogs, which are seen swimming in the distance, whilst he has reached the shallow slope of the shore. The deer very properly enjoys his advantage, and seems to be making a joke at the expense of a sportsman who is seen in a boat some miles distant. Mr. HAYS has not been successful in his water, and the whole picture is over-elaborate and unreal.

No. 152, by HASSELTINE, is called the "Iron-Bound Coast of Maine," and is a luminous water-scape, boldly and yet delicately painted. The outlines of the rocks, the easy movement of the water, and the white moisture of the atmosphere, are particularly good. Near by is Mr. WHITTREDGE'S beech-tree group, called the "Old Hunting Grounds," (No. 158,) in which, with the simple materials of absolute truth, the painter contrives to convey a healthful and poetic impression of the solitudes that were once the home of the two and four-footed savage.

The admirers of Mr. LOUIS LANG can regale themselves on a large picture (144) called the "Intended Assassination of Queen Elizabeth, by a Scotch Lady, in Male Attire." None others are likely to do so. Mr. LANG'S delicate sense of color is but a poor compensation for the poverty of his invention. The figures introduced in this picture are conventional and fusty, and they have not the merit of being always well drawn. As for the possibility of such a scene having taken place in such a way, it is simply absurd. In a moment of consternation every other person does not turn to his neighbor to explain an occurrence which all have witnessed—as they seem to be doing here. Nor in small gatherings is it necessary or civil to point with the finger, as half the court does. It is intended, we presume, to concentrate the action on the Queen. As the device exhibits the fertility of the artist's fancy, we give him the full benefit of it. No. 175, by E. D. HAWKESON, is the interior of a Bar-room. The subject has been well studied on the spot, and would do credit to—a Bar-room. How and why it has found its way to the walls of the Academy, is a mystery that the hanging committee can alone explain. Mr. M. F. H. DE HAAS has a fresh breezy little marine piece, called "Going Aboard on Brower's Haven," (176.) It is his best contribution. Mr. J. T. PEDEN gives us a many-colored Summer day, with children playing, called the "Holiday," (191.) It is full of good points, but a little crowded and inharmonious. Above this work, and comfortably out of the line of sight, is the best picture in the entire exhibition—a picture which, by reason of its timely candor and pathos, would, we are certain, have obtained an honorable position in any other exhibition of the civilized world, where merit was regarded as a claim to kindly consideration. It has not done so here; still, by violently jerking the head backwards and resolutely butting against every one who is in your way, it is possible to detect many of the extraordinary merits of Mr. MAYER'S picture. And this sacrifice is preferable to the luxurious bodily comfort but intolerable mental suffering of looking at the frames graced with the names of some of the leading officers of the Academy—frames which, by the merest accident, are always in good positions. Mr. MAYER has taken the simplest materials for his picture, and but a single word to describe it—"Consolation" (192.) The scene is the interior of a soldier's tent—the scant, murky canvass of which oppresses and saddens the mind. The entrance is open, and a weak and sombre landscape is seen; we say weak, because in the general idea of consolation a smiling and benignant nature might have been included with equal propriety and effect. Upon a camp-bed reclines a soldier with the damp anguish of mortal sickness on his face, but with a look of eternal submission and holy resignation in his eyes. By his side stands a Sister of Charity, expounding from an open volume and with uplifted hand the reward of penitence, the promise of death, the rest that is for all in the great hereafter. The positions of both figures are simple and earnest. There is nothing fanciful or studied about them. We can see the poor wounded fellow painfully lifting himself from the misery of the moment to listen to the gentle words of comfort that drop from his companion's pure lips. There is moisture in his eye, and, we are sure of it, a great sob in his throat—a sob of that gratitude which is always unspoken, and is in itself the best of all consolation. The bodily lassitude of the figure is most admirably and touchingly presented, and contrasts finely with the spiritual elevation of the sufferer. The Sister of Mercy could hardly be better. Her face, expressive of patient ardor and calm, unchanging devotion, is singularly truthful. We meet such pure, healthful workers amid the ordinary accidents of life. They are meek in spirit, but strong in body, and undergo the most extraordinary fatigue with a composure that cannot be excelled. The hand of the sister upraised in exhortation is beautifully painted. Indeed, the people who have planned this picture where it is would do well to study its excellencies. They may learn something from them. In the same room is a little picture, by Miss C. W. CONANT, called the "Seamstress," (209) which displays good ability in the expression of a painful and somewhat hackneyed subject. Mr. W. H. BEARD is more successful in No. 204, called "Out all Night," than in the poor question to which we have already referred. The mechanical treatment is common, but the idea is good, and the story explains itself happily and humorously. A large dog is "discovered." He is in a pitiably damaged and seedy condition. His paw is wounded, and upon his nose he bears the marks of his enemy's teeth. In other respects his condition is ignominious. An old tin-pot has been tied to his tail—a tail so sensitive to the indignity put upon it, that it can be barely traced in its curved flight underward. In this plight he presents himself to the perusal of his spouse, and a two-legged wretch with a mustache that, a black eye, and a purse that had just disbursed ten dollars by way of fine, could well look meaner or more crest-fallen. There is an admirable and most expressive air of reproach on the countenance of the female dog, which has on her paws a pup that is the exact image of its father. No. 205 is an exceedingly gorgeous Shakesperian scene, by Mr. ALEXANDER FREDERICKS. There are indications of considerable strength in the composition, but the coloring is theatrical and glaring.

We must reserve the third and fourth galleries for another article.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1241, 1242, 918, 606, 905, 979, 1062, 1040, 1306, 1191, 871, 1301, 1301, 1208, 1062, 1017, 1001, 1062, 1062, 1179. *Part II.*—Nos. 64, 3177, 3201, 3241, 3279, 3283, 94, 95, 1288, 1240, 885, 914, 894, 904, 1240, 830, 1260, 1265, 1120, 1208.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3030, 2233, 2799, 3035, 3165, 2923, 995, 2795, 2447, 3449, 3451, 3453, 3055, 3057, 3026. *Part II.*—Nos. 1982, 3160, 3076, 3420, 3340, 3440, 3305, 3026, 3004, 3010, 3016, 3020, 3023, 3026.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned to Monday, 9th.

SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned to Monday, 9th.

Jurisdiction of the Surrogate on Punish Contempts—The Fullerton Case—Mr. Fullerton Discharged—Further Proceedings.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Garvin.

Matter of William Fullerton.—This was a habeas corpus issued for the relief of Mr. William Fullerton, a lawyer of extensive practice, who had been fined $50 and committed for two days, for contempt, by Surrogate TUCKER. Mr. Fullerton was in mere nominal custody of the Sheriff.

The following is the opinion of the court in the matter touching the power of the Surrogate in such cases:

In the matter of *William Fullerton on habeas corpus.*—The following is the opinion of the Justice:

The return of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York to the habeas corpus issued in this case, shows that William Fullerton is held and detained by him in custody under and by virtue of a warrant of commitment issued by Gideon J. Tucker, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.

The warrant of commitment states and recites, that "William Fullerton having committed a contempt of court, by being guilty of disorderly and contemptuous behavior, whilst the Surrogate was sitting and holding court in its immediate view and presence, and directly tending to interrupt its proceedings, and to impair the respect due to its authority." These are the words of the commitment, and the only language contained in the warrant describing the offence charged. The object of the writ of habeas corpus is to inquire into the cause of the detention and restraint of the petitioner, whatever that restraint may be.

It is made the duty of the officer or courts before whom an imprisoned party is brought to remand such person, it shall appear that he is detained in custody for any attempt specially and plainly charged in the commitment by some court, officer or body having authority to commit for the attempt so charged, provided the time during which such party may be legally detained has not expired: (2 R. S., sec. 60, page 566.)

The important question to be decided in this case is, has the Surrogate authority to commit for the contempt charged? The contempt is "disorderly and contemptuous behavior," whilst the Surrogate was sitting and holding court in his view and presence, directly tending to interrupt its proceedings, and to impair the respect due to its authority.

The Surrogate derives his authority solely from 2 R. S., page 220, 49, subdivision 6, which is: "Every Surrogate shall have power to preserve order in his court during any judicial proceeding by punishing contempts which amount to an *actual interruption of business, or an open and direct contempt of his authority or person*, in the same manner and to the same extent as Courts of Record."

It is quite apparent that the Surrogate might be sitting and holding court without any *judicial* proceeding transpiring before him, but before he can punish as for a contempt, it must be (first) for a contempt which amounts to an actual interruption of business, or (second) an open and direct contempt of his authority or person. In either of these cases, he may punish as for contempt in the same manner and extent as Courts of Record—not for the same causes or reasons as Courts of Record punish contempts, but in the same manner and to the same extent, which by fine and imprisonment, or both, at his discretion.

Neither of these causes are recited in the commitment in question.

Under this statute, before there can be any punishment for contempt, it must amount to an actual interruption of business or an open and direct contempt of his authority or person. I think it very clear that no such contempt is charged in this warrant of commitment, certainly disorderly and contemptuous behavior tending to interrupt its proceedings is a very different thing from "an actual interruption of business," and conduct "tending to impair the respect due to its authority," is very unlike "an open and direct contempt of his authority and person."

The contempt described in the commitment is copied from the 2d subd. of section 10, title 4, page 276, of 2d R. S., which defines and prescribes the powers of Courts of Record to punish for criminal contempt persons guilty of the acts thereto described. The Surrogate's Court, although it is authorized by statute to perform many of the same duties as Courts of Record, it is, nevertheless, classed in the statute among the courts of "peculiar and special jurisdiction." It is not a court of general jurisdiction, but is created by the statute, and can acquire such powers only which affect personal liberty as the statutes gives it. (10 Barbour, 329; 1 Sandford, 247; 13 Wendell.)

If the Surrogate's Court had been regarded as a court of general jurisdiction for the purposes, and vested with the powers of a Court of Record to punish for criminal contempts, the special power given it to punish for contempts as in *facie* contempts would have been a work of supererogation, and therefore brought to the conclusion that the warrant of commitment appearing in the return was issued without jurisdiction or authority in the Surrogate to commit for the contempt therein charged; and not having jurisdiction of the subject matter of the person, I am of the opinion that no legal cause is shown for the arrest or detention of William Fullerton, and therefore discharge him from the custody of restraint under which he is held, as appears by the return to the habeas corpus.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the opinion of the Court there was subdued applause, which was immediately stopped.

The Surrogate has obtained a *certiorari*, removing the whole matter into the Superior Court for review, as will be seen by what follows:

PETITION FOR THE WRIT.

To the Supreme Court of the State of New-York:

The petition of Gideon J. Tucker, of the City of New-York, respectfully shows that your petitioner is the Surrogate of the County of New-York; that on the 2d day of May instant, while your petitioner was holding the Surrogate Court at the office of the Surrogate in said City, a contempt of court was said and committed by him and there committed in the presence of said court by one William Fullerton, a counselor-at-law of said City, and that therefore your petitioner committed said Fullerton for a contempt to the custody of the Sheriff of said county, as by the minutes of the said Surrogate's Court and the commitment will appear; that a writ of habeas corpus was, on the same day, issued by Hon. Claudius L. Monell, one of the Justices of the Superior Court, directed to the Sheriff of the said county, commanding him to have the body of said Fullerton before said Justice; that thereupon the said Justice adjourned the hearing of the said writ to the 3d day of May, inst.; that on the 3d day of May, inst., Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, Jr., one of the Justices of the said Superior Court, sitting in Chambers, heard the arguments upon said writ, although objections were duly made on behalf of your petitioner to his jurisdiction and authority, and that the said Garvin, on the 4th day of May, inst., rendered a decision and entered an order discharging said Fullerton from the custody of said Sheriff. And your petitioner further submits that the said Garvin was not invested with jurisdiction and authority to make such order, and that the said Justice Monell was not invested with authority or jurisdiction to issue such writ, and prays that a certiorari may issue out of your honorable court to bring this matter up for revision by your honorable court.

GIDEON J. TUCKER.

THE WRIT.

The People of the State of New-York.

To the Hon. Samuel B. Garvin, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York:

Whereas, We have been informed that a certain writ of habeas corpus of the people on the relation of William Fullerton was lately issued to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, (who held the said William Fullerton in custody,) to inquire into the cause of his imprisonment, and a certain order or decision was made by you on the 4th day of May instant, discharging the said writ, William Fullerton from his imprisonment, and we being willing for certain causes to be certified of the said writ, order and decision made by you in the matter, as also of all your acts and proceedings therein, do command you that, without delay, you do certify and distinctly and openly send the said writ, order and decision, and the proceedings in the said matter, to our Justices of the Supreme Court, at the present General Term of said Supreme Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York on the third Monday of May, 1864, at 11 A. M., as fully and amply as may remain before you, so that our said Supreme Court may cause to be done further thereupon what of right and according to law ought to be done, and have you there this writ. Witness, Hon. Wm. Kent, Esq., one of the Justices of our Supreme Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of May, 1864.

By the Court. H. W. GENET, Clerk.

Allowed. GIDEON J. TUCKER.

In the meantime, it is reported that Mr. Fullerton has obtained an order of arrest against the Surrogate for false imprisonment, and that the bail has been fixed at $5,000.

The Express Newspaper Case—The Defendant's Books Alleged to be Mutilated.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Stephen T. Clarke vs. James and Erastus Brooks.—This was an application made by Mr. Smyth, counsel for the defendants, on Tuesday, to have the case set down for trial on the second Monday in June, in accordance with a General Term order.

Mr. Cram, counsel for the plaintiff, objected to such compliance with the General Term order, and read the following affidavit of Mr. Clarke:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, City and County of New-York, ss.:

Stephen T. Clarke, the plaintiff in this action, being duly sworn, says: That on the 28th day of April ult. he went to the office of the New-York *Express* newspaper, and on examining one of the books of said firm, called Waybill No. 1, he found that the said page had been torn out; that the said page had been torn out from the said book after the 28th day of April, 1864, and that the said page was the last page of the said book; that on referring to said book he found that the said page immediately preceding said page torn out was numbered with the number 1,000, and that the said page immediately following had been torn out on the 28th day of April, 1864, and that said portions of said book of account so mutilated and destroyed since they have been in deponent's possession and control contained important and material evidence upon which the plaintiff relies to prove his case.

Mr. Cram read further affidavits made by himself and others, in respect to former postponements at the instance of the defendants, and touching the incidents at the General Term.

Mr. Cram then urged that the order of the General Term should be interfered with, and went on to state that he had been informed that two members of Messrs. Hollister and Perrin had called on one of the Judges *ex parte*, to ask that this cause might be postponed until after the adjournment of Congress, and that in his own opinion, without any disrespect to the court, he thought they had no power to issue an application, to postpone the cause, there being no motion. He also asserted that the court made no order in the matter, but merely expressed a wish. No order was entered and the case came up regularly.

In his comments on the affidavit of Mr. Clarke and the condition of the defendants' books, Mr. Cram said that either his client must be committed for contempt, or the defendants perjure. The question was one of far higher importance than that of property, and was so considered by his client. The fact that the receiver is a member of Congress was no reason for delay through a whole session of that body.

After some discussion between counsel, the court remarked that it was understood that Mr. Robinson (Mr. Cram's partner) made very strenuous objections to the postponement, as he now stated in his affidavit, and that it was expressly provided that the case should be tried before the Summer vacation.

Upon the suggestion of the argument of the court said that a compromise would be the best course in respect to the motion, and denied the motion to refer to the master, but referred it back to the General Term, to make any order for a further hearing.

The court has adjourned until Monday next, and there will be no further action in the matter until that day.

Adjourned Meeting of the Commercial Brokers at the Produce Exchange.

An adjourned meeting of the Commercial Brokers was held at the Produce Exchange yesterday, Mr. E. H. WARD presiding, Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR officiating as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, as set forth in the TIMES of yesterday. He said he had no doubt that the objectionable clauses of the new tax bill would be satisfactorily amended if a committee were sent to Washington to represent the views of the brokers before the Financial Committee of the Senate, and respectfully urge the careful consideration of the subject.

Mr. COLLINS said, on behalf of the Conference Committee, which had been to Washington at their own cost, that he found that the whole tax bill was yet in a very crude state; that it was to undergo a careful revision before being enacted into a law; that Hon. Mr. MORRILL, as its author, had assured the committee the clause relating to produce brokers was not intended to apply to gentlemen doing business at the Produce Exchange. Mr. COLLINS further remarked that Hon. Mr. OLIN took a deep interest in the business of the committee, and had promised to advocate a reasonable modification of the obnoxious clause in the tax-bill. Hon. Mr. KELLOGG was also in favor of such a change.

Mr. BARNARD moved the appointment of a committee of three, to go to Washington and confer with the Finance Committee of the Senate on the subject. Mr. JOHN P. COZZENS seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as the committee, namely, Messrs. GEORGE MCGRATH, N. B. CORZINE and BYRON BARNARD.

A motion offered by Mr. COZZENS, duly seconded and adopted by the meeting, to the effect that a committee of four representative brokers be appointed to collect subscriptions to defray the expenses of the gentlemen who had volunteered to go to Washington, and to compensate them for the loss of time and neglect of private business. The committee consists of Messrs. JOHN H. COZZENS, WALTER SMITH, WILLIAM MCMURRY and EDWARD WILSON.

On motion the meeting was then declared adjourned, subject to the call of its officers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....MAY 4, 1864.

$2,000 U.S.6s5-20s..R.	104⅞	200 Erie R.	113⅝
500 U.S.6s5-20s.C.R.	105	100 do	113⅝
50,000 do	105⅛	100 do	113⅝
5,000 do	105⅜	50 do	113⅝
2,000 U.S.6s '81	104	100 do	113⅝
1,000 N.Y.City 7s '90	104	100 do	113⅝
20,000 Tr.C.7-10	110	100 Hud.R.R.	121⅝
Oct.&Ap.	110	50 do	121⅝
10,000 do	105⅞	50 Sixth Av. R.	100
7,000 do	105⅞	100 do	100
10,000 do.Aug.&Aug.	105⅞	1000 Reading R.	133
50,000 U.S.6s 5-20s.O.	105⅞	1000 do	133⅛
5,000 do	105⅞	200 do	133⅛
2,000 do	105⅞	200 Mich.Cen.R.	90
2,000 M.C.6s Int.M.&A.	85	100 do	90

The New-York Times.
PUBLISHED THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1862.
TEN PAGES.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION—Further Particulars of the Capture of Fort Pulaski—Gen. Hunter's Proclamation—Gen. Halleck's Order—Gen. Pope's Movements—Gen. Curtis's Victory—Gen. Banks's Movements—Gen. Shields Wounded—Gen. Blenker's Division—Gen. Fremont's Movements—Gen. Sigel's Movements—Gen. Milroy's Movements—Gen. Cox's Movements—Gen. Jackson's Movements—Gen. Kelley's Movements—Gen. Lander's Movements—Gen. Stevens's Movements—Gen. Burnside's Movements—Gen. Foster's Movements—Gen. Wool's Movements—Gen. Dix's Movements—Gen. Butler's Movements—Gen. Phelps's Movements—Gen. Williams's Movements—Gen. Weitzel's Movements—Gen. Mansfield's Movements—Gen. Banks's Movements—Gen. Shields's Movements

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Evacuation of Washington—The Fall of Plymouth—The Rebel Ram Albemarle—Gen. Peck Relieved.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, April 29, 1864.

As time moves on it brings us nothing new in regard to the siege and fall of Plymouth. What little we hear, however, confirms previous reports of the horrible loss and barbarity of the enemy. A sergeant of one of the Pennsylvania regiments—One Hundred and Third (?)—escaped while on the road to Richmond as a prisoner, and arrived at Washington a few days since. He heard the rebels acknowledge a loss of 1,500 in killed and wounded, and further heard them state that they met all bloom in front. There were but two companies of North Carolinians at Plymouth, and most of them escaped. These men and the negroes are very skilful in the art of concealment. Our darkey made his way into a canard, and the rebels, supposing it to be occupied by contrabands, set it on fire. To protect himself, he covered his person so completely with mud that he came out of the flames without the "smell of fire" upon him. A novel way of "covering a retreat."

It will be a matter of surprise to all interested in our cause to hear that Washington, so gallantly defended by Gen. Foster, one year ago last March, has been evacuated. This is the case, however. The border went up from here last Tuesday, reaching there in the afternoon. To the various points above do be evacuated, we ask especial attention. The movement cannot be properly understood without it. After the gunboats had reached Washington on Tuesday, Brig.-Gen. BARNARD was to give us of this fact a signal in case there was no rebel force in the vicinity of Washington, to make the evacuation impracticable. Accordingly, at 10 o'clock of that night, three guns (the signal) were fired, and distinctly heard here. Immediately some transports were sent up, and all available some one day following were started to bring away people, stores and property of various kinds. On Wednesday a small force of the enemy came in appearance, probably a reconnaissance sailed forth by the firing of the signal gun the previous evening. A small scouting party went out, and in a little skirmish there was two or three slightly wounded, one killed. The enemy had but two or three companies of cavalry and a regiment of infantry, certainly no artillery, as the fire from our forts called forth nothing in reply. Had they had no force to cause us to evacuate the place as a matter of security is evident, from the fact that they did not appear at all on the south side of the Tar River, our cavalry and light-artillery, by marching across the country, having arrived here without any molestation down the enemy. Our present force outnumbers that under Gen. Foster who year since last March, and he maintained himself 17 days, besieged by 15,000 rebels, finally collapsing them, to abandon their undertaking. Gen. Barnard remarked to a gentleman, that he would hold the place against any force the enemy could send. Why then evacuate? Simply, because so large a number of troops have been withdrawn from this department, that it was impracticable so to defend all the positions formerly held by us.

Washington is a position of no special military value. With Roanoke Island, Hatteras, Newbern, and Beaufort, we have the keys to the possession of Eastern North Carolina, without material loss we could be abandoned. In view of the great campaign in Virginia, and the necessity of placing the results of it beyond a par adventure, the place was not worth the men it would take to hold it, especially taking the negative side—the force with which the enemy could garrison it if they can to keep possession of it.

Gen. Barnard executed the evacuation with skill and deliberation befitting a brave and learned soldier.

The first thing was to place the First North Carolina Volunteers, with their families, upon the transports. There are many deserters from the rebel army in this regiment, and the authorities have done a good thing in placing them in our most secure positions.) In the mean time no intimation had been given of the abandonment until about dark on Wednesday evening, when all the colored people were ordered to be prepared, as soon as possible, with what little baggage they could carry, to be moved to Slatt's Point, a secure point, distant eight miles below Washington, where there would be ample protection given them, until they could all be conveyed to their place. This work was going on all night, and speedily completed by the morning.

It was hard for many of these people to leave their little homes which they had owned for a long time, their all lost, and encounter the exposure they knew to be inevitable. A few chose to remain and take their chances. The poor men took as much as they could "haul" and came away. Thus we are presuming to receive 2,000 of this class and make them as comfortable as possible. A goodly number of the old white citizens came also. Some, however, showed pleasure at the prospective termination of "Yankee rule." I fear that they forget at the time the kindness received on which they have been living.

April 30.—Several boats have just returned here from Washington. All persons, both white and black, who were to leave, are safely brought away. All the guns, and public as well as most private property, were saved. The loss will be comparatively small.

Gen. BARNARD and staff arrived about 10 o'clock on the Trumpeter. From this fact we learn that there is little more to be done in the work of evacuation, and no immediate danger of molestation from the enemy. The infantry is supposed to reach here soon. I am told that a great majority of the old citizens of Washington rendered to leave with the army than remain to pass under the Confederate sway. Some really Union men, however, preferred to stay with their property and take the chances.

I am told that our gunboats will hold possession of the river, and thus keep virtual command of the town.

Gen. FOSTER having been relieved, turned over his command to Brig.-Gen. PALMER on the 26th inst. During the time he has remained there has been a small force in the department, and the best possible use has been made of it. Under also circumstances the fall of Plymouth could not have been prevented by any General. It was the ram, and not the rebel army, which took that place.

After the attack on Newbern last February, Gen. FOSTER began to strengthen its fortifications, and so little of our present security is due to the work done at that time. That he is patriotic and faithful as a soldier; that he has managed the affairs of the department with efficiency and success, there can be no question. Had reinforcements or supplies been ordered and timely, and had the means been granted him, we should have been enjoying rather than encroaching our lines in the old North State.

Brig.-Gen. PALMER, his immediate successor, is an officer of high character and real merit. That he will make an able and judicious use of all under his command is the universal feeling.

The following orders may be interesting to the public:

HEADQUARTERS,
ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, N. C., April 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—By virtue of Special Orders No. 109, paragraph six, of the 26th inst., from Department Headquarters, the undersigned is relieved from the command in North Carolina. Since the order was issued prior to the reception of news of the enemy's operations in the State, he has deemed it his duty to remain so long as the present danger shall continue.

Many of the troops have been in the field from the outbreak of the rebellion, and were with BURNSIDE or Foster at Roanoke, Newbern, Morehead and Goldsborough. Others were with the Commanding General at Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks. In Seven days before Richmond on the Blackwater and at Suffolk. During the past nine months the command has been small, but very active; and besieged Newbern, Batchelor's Creek, Plymouth, and many other names of lesser note to the list already inscribed in the hearts of the American people. Of such officers and men the Commanding General is justly proud, and he separates from them with deep and lasting regret.

It is a pleasing reflection that the District will be commanded by Gen. PALMER, an officer of distinguished service, and well acquainted with the condition of affairs in North Carolina.

The occasion is embraced to thank Commander DAVIS, Penn, the officers and sailors of the Navy, as well as of the Revenue Service, and Col. HEATON and the officers of the Treasury Department, for that prompt, cordial and patriotic support which has always been extended to the Army. JOHN J. PECK, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, N. C., April 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—In accordance with Special Orders No. 109, Par. VI. current series, from department headquarters, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of North Carolina.

All existing orders and regulations will remain in force until otherwise ordered.

The officers of the General Staff will be announced in future orders. I. N. PALMER,
Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers.

THE MILITARY PARADE IN THE PARK.

A Military Condemnation of It.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article in the TIMES of to day on the reprehensible violation of the rules governing the Central Park, by Col. MADESON'S Eleventh Regiment, you say "It is to be hoped that others of the National Guard will not stain their colors by emulating his example." The hope, Sir, does injustice to the "others," unintentionally, I know. The conduct of Col. MADESON and I have abundant means of judging, meets with the condemnation of the military of this City, who have on many occasions testified to our citizens their love of law by their preservation of order, and on no occasion violated either. I venture to say that, as a body, the National Guard strongly condemns and regret Col. MADESON'S conduct, and the example will have no imitators.

ONE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

It does not appear that Col. MADESON has advanced himself in the opinion of his military contemporaries, rank or file, any more than with citizens generally, by his flagrant violation—the first deliberate one perpetrated by any of all the hundreds of thousands of visitors—of the rules and regulations made by the Commissioners for the protection of our beautiful Park. There was no intention to intimate that others of the National Guard would imitate such an exploit; the exploit of gallantly marching a large command through open ways, over the protests of a few policemen and the rules of the Park, and on the grass, beautiful sward, doing sad damage to it with the hoofs of his "war" horse and the tread of his men. That such an exploit will be emulated by others of the National Guard there is no apprehension. The example will be let severely alone, and the peculiar glory secured, awarded unanimously to him, who on a bright Spring day so obliviously earned it.

In regard to the matter of a Parade Ground, that there is an imperative necessity for one cannot be denied, and that with this single exception, the National Guard have most patiently waited for definite action in regard to one is a fact. The subject has long been urged and discussed, and the authorities could not do a more just and popular thing than to promptly act upon it. Our military are entitled to it, and our citizens approve of it. There is no reason for further delay. Whether in Central Park, Manhattan-square, or any where, there should be a prompt decision. The just requirements of our soldiery should no longer be disregarded.

Circular from Gov. Seymour.

THE INTERIOR ON THE STATE DEBT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 22, 1864.

SIR: The Legislature having made no provision for the payment of the interest on the State debt, as it should be paid, in coin, and the Comptroller having no funds which he can apply to the purchase of coin for that purpose, as a last resort I appeal to the men of capital, the bankers, the merchants and others of the people of our great State who have its honor at heart, to provide means, by voluntary contribution, whereby at least so much of the interest as belongs to non-resident creditors, if not the whole, may be paid promptly in gold or its equivalent.

Unless this be done the honor of New-York is lost.

In wealth and numbers, in the ability to pay, New-York stands far above every other State in the Union. Other States, inferior in means, do not find the obligations of the hour too great for an honest performance. If New-York falters now it can claim no indulgent opinion of the world—the State brands itself with dishonesty.

For the purpose of showing the history of our legislative action upon this question, I append the message sent to the Legislature last year concerning its present taxation. To you who are identified in the minds of the commercial world with the character and credit of our noble State, to whom the honor of New-York must be as your own, I appeal that you will save the State from this lasting disgrace. I ask the bankers and merchants of our great metropolis to act in this matter. It is due to their future credit and their future pride that they advance the money which is needed to pay the debt.

In the hands of the active and energetic men of New-York, whose spirit is always prompt to noble undertakings, the honor of our State is now left.

Let the stranger who trusted to our honor be paid to the last penny of our bargain.

I have faith that whatever money may be so contributed will be only lent. Better counsels will prevail among our legislators, and the State will repay what is NOW advanced. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Court-Martial, Sixth Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, N. G. S. N. Y.,
New-York, April 28, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41.—A Court-martial for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies of the Sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., is hereby ordered, and will consist of Lieut.-Col. BERNARD SCHWARZ, of said regiment.

The said court will be held at the armory of said regiment, over Centre Market, on Friday, the 29th of May next, at 8 o'clock P. M.

By order of Brig.-Gen. YATES.
CHAS. TRUESDELL WEED, Brig. Maj. & Insp'r.

All the World's a Stage,

and all the people merely players, and we ourselves that a large portion of the players thereon must be using that justly popular preparation for the teeth, "Fragrant Sozodont," from the immense demand there is for that article. Well, it only proves that we are becoming wiser and wiser every day, for it truly merits all that is said in its favor, the most delightful, convenient, and efficacious beautifier and preserver of the teeth the world ever produced.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumists, and by HALL & RUEEL, proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price 75 cents per bottle.

A Slight Cough,

which elicits but little attention in its incipiency, may be the forerunner of Consumption. What is sometimes called a "trifling cold" frequently ends in Bronchitis! What madness folly to allow a cough or a cold to linger unattended when a remedy so prompt and certain as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily procured. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers and No. 4 Hudson-sts., and by druggists generally.

To Advertisers.

We have completed arrangements which enable us to contract for advertising in the leading newspapers of the Canadas, both English and French, on the most advantageous terms.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Agents,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots

and shoes, ladies and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture.
SLATER'S, No. 3 Courtland-st., near Broadway.

Dr. Heine has removed to No. 54 East 11th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

The New-York Weekly News.

BENJ. WOOD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY NEWS for the present week issued THIS MORNING. It will be, as usual, full of interesting, valuable and exciting information, containing documents of great public importance. This weekly newspaper is regarded as the best one published in the City of New-York for its comprehensiveness and clearness of arrangement, thus presenting a good miscellaneous history of each week.

The WEEKLY NEWS for the present week will contain, among other interesting matter, the following:

Hon. Fernando Wood's Recent Speech on Government Taxation and Finances; Discouraging Enlistments; Important from North Carolina; Remarkable Proclamation; Fighting the Devil with Fire; A Second Timour the Tartar; Atrocious Military Outrage; A Warning from the Past; Peace with the South or War with France; All the Foreign Intelligence; All the Domestic News; Cattle, Country Produce and General Market Reports; General Summary of News for the Week; Foreign Correspondence, etc., etc.

Sold by all news-dealers at 5 cents per copy.

Mail subscribers, $2 a year.

Office No. 19 City Hall-square, New-York.

Removal.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.
have removed from No. 293 Broadway, to
NO. 21 PARK-ROW,
Opposite the Astor House.

Jobbers and large buyers of Medicines, Perfumery, &c., will consult their interest by examining our immense stock, exclusively composed of this class of goods.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.

P. S.—The initial "S" is omitted from our signature from May 1, 1864.

All First-class Sewing-Machines

FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Demulcent,	DEMULCENT,	Demulcent,
DEMULCENT,	DEMULCENT.	DEMULCENT,

This entirely new name, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 23 Park-row, N. Y.
To be had of all druggists and grocers.

Burnett's Cocoaine, for the Hair, has had nearly fifty different imitations, all demonstrating the great popularity of the article, and its invulnerability to competition by its increasing sales.

Day by Day

The stock of first-class imported and home-designed FANCY HATS,
FOR
CHILDREN, INFANTS AND MISSES,
AT
GENIN'S, NO. 513 BROADWAY,
receives important additions.
ALL NOVELTIES
in hatting, announced abroad or introduced here, are immediately transferred to this
EXPOSITION OF THE HAT FASHIONS
OF
THE WORLD.
In the Gentlemen's Hat Department, all the prevailing modes of Paris and London are represented; and what the man of business, the professional man, and the man of fashion cannot find there, will be looked for in vain on this side of the Atlantic.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume. Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Use the Cheapest Fuel.

USE EAGLE GAS-STOVES FOR
COOKING AND IRONING.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.
Send for descriptive catalogue to
H. D. BLAKE, SOLE MANUFACTURER,
NO. 474 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

If You Want to Know, Get Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. R. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Removal.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines removed to No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

Ladies, Attention.—Fining, any width, 5 cents per yard.
FRENCH FLUTING COMPANY,
No. 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

Refrigerators.

WILSON'S PATENT AIR CIRCULATING FAMILY REFRIGERATORS,
free from moisture and damp air. For sale only by
WILSON & GRANT, No. 405 Broadway.

Fire and Burglars!!!

The Alum Patent Safe affords perfect security against fire and burglars, and is warranted to be entirely free from dampness.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
Nos. 75 and 80 Walker-st.

Sewing Machines to Rent

and for sale, No. 4.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 599 BROADWAY,
between Spring and Prince-sts.

Prof. Alex. C. Harry's Trichopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing bald-ness, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum pimples, chilblains, &c.) cures rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, sprains, bruises, cuts, scalds, &c. In cases of accidents, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 574 Pearl-st., New-York.

Ladies' Gaiters.—A pretty foot needs a pretty encasing, and CANTRELL'S Gaiters, manufactured expressly for Spring wear, cannot fail to accord, owing to their perfect fit. No. 1,124 Chestnut-st. Those who understand this necessity. We advise all our lady readers to visit CANTRELL'S establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Amity-place, New-York, and No. 1,124 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the Surgeon General.
E. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artificial Limbs.

Thompson, the Hatter, Tweed invites the severest criticism. Hats rubber, water-proof, cleanly, durable, &c. Articles Trusses, Supporters, Suspensories, &c. No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.

Dyspepsia To-Morrow, Our Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prevented only by R. G. WELLING, 167 Centre-st., and sold by Druggists generally. 25 cents a box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, Bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Genuine & Reliable Hair Dye.—Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines. SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

BENTLEY—CHASE.—In Poland, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 4, by Rev. J. W. Chaney, SAMUEL P. BENTLEY, of this City, to SUSAN B., daughter of Sherman Clark, Esq., of Poland.

LISBY—LISBY.—On Wednesday, May 4, by Rev. S. B. Booth, Mr. OTIS W. BOOTH to Miss ELIZABETH E., eldest daughter of Dr. Jared Lisby, all of this City.

CONKLING—TROWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 4, by Rev. Charles Troward, A. R. CONKLING to ELIZA, daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of Brooklyn.

FRINGLE—FRINGE.—At Dorset, Mass., on Tuesday, May 3, by Rev. J. C. Kimball, Mr. JAMES FRINGLE, of New-York, to Miss LIZZIE, eldest daughter of Mr. Chas. Fringe, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Tuesday morning, May 3, after a severe sickness, ROBERT G., infant son of Robert G. and Mary A. Anderson, aged 2½ years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 1 Barclay-st., Brooklyn. Carriages will be in attendance.

BOYD.—On Tuesday, May 3, EDWARD S. BOYD, in the 56th year of his age.

DARBY.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, MAY 3, RISE SARAH DARBY, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. M. Mulders, No. 144 Water-st., Hoboken.

RUTHERFURD.—On Monday, May 2, JULIA L. CHEVALIER, wife of Wm. E. Rutherfurd, in the 31st year of her age.

Thus is reported the death of a beautiful and gifted young woman—a general favorite among her acquaintance. She wore the bridal wreath, still fresh upon her brow, having been married the 21st ult. Her death was caused by a brief and painful attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

The funeral, with solemn pomp of Requiem, will take place at St. Stephen's Church, 35th-st., at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, the 6th inst.

The friends of her family, and the members of Public School No. 18, XIXth Ward, where she was a teacher in the Primary Department, and the teachers of St. Stephen's Sunday-school, in which she was the Deputy Superintendent of the Female Department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

HARRISON.—At his residence, in Salisbury, Conn., on Wednesday, April 27, suddenly, Col. JARED B. HARRISON, in the 76th year of his age.

HAGAN.—On Wednesday evening, May 4, Mrs. ANN HAGAN, in her 70th year.

Her remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 32 Dominick-st., on Saturday morning, the 7th inst., at 9½ o'clock, to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of her soul will be said, thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral for interment.

LAWTHER.—On Tuesday morning, May 3, ROBERT B. LAWTHER, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Thursday, from his late residence, Bedford, L. I.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, May 4, ELIZABETH MOORE, aged 74 years and 7 months.

Her funeral will take place at the house of her son-in-law, M. L. Bennett, No. 191 Henry-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

ROGERS.—On Wednesday morning, May 4, after a short illness, Miss L. ALMIRA, daughter of the late David Robbins.

Her remains will be taken East for interment.

RAYNOR.—On Tuesday, May 3, Capt. RICHARD RAYNOR, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Co. G, Veteran Corps, Fourth Artillery, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of David Kilgore, corner Broadway and Grove-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

SIMMONS.—After a short illness, EFFIE E., daughter of Wm. L. and Catharine Simmons, in the 12th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 127 4th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I., on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 202.—May 4, 1864.
1, 64, 75, 78, 38, 69, 15, 24, 23, 7, 70, 47.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 210.—May 4, 1864.
48, 10, 41, 32, 27, 54, 65, 28, 43, 19, 24, 25, 2, 16, 42.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 213—May 4, 1864.
69, 36, 41, 40, 72, 73, 77, 71, 42, 8, 24, 45.
CLASS 214—May 4, 1864.
21, 70, 66, 31, 57, 6, 24, 56, 34, 63, 55, 41, 43, 3, 71.
T. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—FORTY per cent. premium paid on prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SECOND SELECTION,
which we offer at 35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT from the prices charged for best selected goods. For use, they are as good as the best, AND ARE A BARGAIN as regards the price.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.
These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or corporate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for the payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 28, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than

TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 250 Broadway.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 8th-av. and 23d-st.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 840 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 944 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J.
First National Bank of Philadelphia.
First National Bank of Washington.
And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All responsible banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

ECONOMY IN SILKS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, &c.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S Receipe removes paint, grease-spots, &c., instantly, and cleans silks, gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists and fancy goods stores. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 209, 211 and 705 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.
THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.
One thousand cases of this exquisite wine for sale at TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS.
WM. HENRY WARD, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS.
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD.
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
No. 618
BROADWAY.

No. 618
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable case of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, write not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homœopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not been as sure as a brother practitioner has ever, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who extract him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skilful as his insight was accurate, he removed the cancer, and the wise, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and enjoyment. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An intimate acquaintance of the epistle communicating itself to the heart, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect of or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is an empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we consulted to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge in every regard. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerves has been weakened and the retina received a chronic inflammatory stain, affecting ours or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Ophthalmitis is the term we believe, which confines apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every harm. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subjected to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

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MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY—CHANGE OF PIER.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. TEALE, will, on and after Monday, May 2, leave Jay-st. pier, foot of Vestry-st., at 6 A. M., instead of 7, for Intermediate landings, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, touching at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M., Fulton-ferry at 5:15 P. M., connecting in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains North and East.

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N. F. GRIFFIN & BRO., No. 20 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 191 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for administering an artificial gum for one set of teeth. Gold plate, $2 per pennyweight; full sets of Teeth inserted on gold plate, $50; on silver plate, $40; on Rubber, $10. Special rates on gold, $3; silver, $2. Filling, 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave Hudson River Railroad depot, Thirty-first-st., as follows:
For Albany and Troy at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
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For Albany and Troy at 8

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Important Order from General Meade.

Mutiny to be Punished by Instant Death.

The Guerrillas Attack the Black Brigade and are Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 4.

Major-Gen. MEADE, commanding the Army of the Potomac, has issued the following important order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 68.—The Commanding General has learned that, notwithstanding the caution contained in General Orders No. 22, of April 22, 1864, from these headquarters, there are men in the army who refuse to do duty, on the ground that their term of service has expired. It will be made known to such men that their conduct being open mutiny they will be punished with death, without trial, unless they return to duty; and hereafter any soldier who refuses to do duty on a similar plea will instantly be shot, without any form of trial whatever. The hours of the service and the necessities of the hour admit of no other disposition of such cases. The Commanding General again expresses the hope that the soldiers of this army will respectfully talk for, and obediently abide by the decision of the War Department with respect to their term of service, but he has no further word or warning for those, who, at a time like the present, refuse to duty entirely.

Corps and other independent commanders are charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major-Gen. MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

THE BLACK BRIGADE AFTER THE GUERRILLAS.

The Star says: "There was a rumor afoot in the city, this morning, that the colored troops, or the portion of them attached to Burnside's command, had been attacked by guerrillas while doing guard duty on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and that a number of them were killed or wounded. After due inquiry we are satisfied this is not the case. It is said, however, that yesterday morning, while a detachment of colored troops were changing positions, they were attacked by a small party of guerrillas, who suddenly pounced upon them, but the negroes drove them off without sustaining any loss. Guerrillas are also said to be in the vicinity of Manassas, where yesterday a wood train was attacked by them, but they were frightened off before they did any damage. Parties from the army to-day report having heard firing on our left early this morning."

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

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From the Richmond Enquirer, April 30.

Brown Sugar, $10 75; clarified, $9 37½@$11 50; crushed, $12 10@$13 50; coffee, $11 25; soda, $3 50@$3 75; salt, 25c. ₱ lb.; brown Peas, $42 ₱ bushel; peas, $40; Lard, $6 50; adamantine candles, $12 50@$14 25; brown soap, $4 25; castile soap, $6 25; rum, $100 ₱ gallon; champagne, $37 50@$45 ₱ bottle; bacon, 37 ½ ₱ lb.; beef, $3 50@4 ₱ lb.; salt beef, $3@$3 50 ₱ lb.; butter, 60@$10 ₱ lb.; corn meal, $3 50 ₱ bushel; meal of flour, $600@$650 ₱ barrel; hay, $200@$250 ₱ hundred; New-Orleans molasses, $50 ₱ gallon; oats, $35@$40 ₱ bushel; shoe, $1 50 ₱ lb.; vinegar, $6@$8 ₱ gallon; pine wood, $40; oak, $60 ₱ cord.

THE AMERICAN PRIZE RING.

Mooney Harris and Patsey Markey's Fight for $1,000.

The New-York "sports," made a start for Philadelphia on Monday and Tuesday, in order to be sure of reaching the scene of the fight between MOONEY HARRIS and PATSEY MARKEY. The two men went on early Tuesday morning, and were kept out of harm's way, from the danger of arrest.

On Tuesday evening, the six o'clock train took a crowd of admirers of the prize ring. Centre-street, Mooney-street, and the principal Fourth Ward localities, were largely represented.

The Gwynned Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad was reached in about forty minutes, and the ring was soon formed, about a quarter of a mile to the left of the railroad line. Much time was wasted in choosing a referee, but that being settled by an old pugilist of some repute and success in the American P. R., the men were cautiously inquired for.

MOONEY HARRIS threw his wide awake in the ring about 9½ o'clock, and stepped in himself amid loud cheers from his friends. The appearance of HARRIS fostered good and careful training, and his face did not show one ounce of flesh. On entering the ring, he at once tried the spring of the ground and his fighting legs.

About 10 o'clock the cry of "MARKEY!" was raised. There was a wide difference in the appearance of the men. MARKEY looked tolerably in condition, but still he showed more flesh than was necessary. The skin of his back was blotchy, and his face showed as much flesh as HARRIS had on his whole body. PATSY was confident and joking, and at once advanced to HARRIS and shook his hands. On reaching his corner he sat down, and more time was lost, MARKEY not having fighting boots. During this time, HARRIS went to MARKEY with five $100 bills in his hand, offered to bet, which MARKEY did not at first entertain, but ultimately put up $500 over. Some few hundreds were now also invested by outsiders, HARRIS's friends taking $100 to $60.

On DOUGHTY divesting himself of his clothes, he showed a large pleasure on each side, which did not add much to his appearance.

HARRIS was waited upon by JIM ELLSON and BARNEY AARON; MARKEY was attended by KID BURNS and JOSEPH MCMAHAN.

On the men and their seconds advancing to the scratch to shake hands, the difference in the physique of the two men was still more apparent. PATSEY was square built, with long body and short legs. His opponent stood over him, and had a light and wiry-boned like form. PATSEY's body indicated considerable muscular strength, and although his opponent was so light, his clean formed chest and arms evidenced that he was all right.

An advancing for

ROUND 1—MARKEY at once showed his dancing style, while HARRIS's position showed that he was a veteran in the ring, and, although he was very cautious, he was evidently ready for his work and dangerous. After a little sparring, HARRIS got within reaching distance, and landed his left hand on MARKEY's right eye, while MARKEY got on the body, and in the rally MARKEY was brought down, first blood being claimed for HARRIS from a cut on MARKEY's left eye.

ROUND 2—Both up at once, and without much delay both let fly a little out of distance, when HARRIS changed his ground, and getting nicely into his distance, he administered a heavy right and left on MARKEY's right eye and his mouth, drawing more blood, and, in the rally, MARKEY was fought down, he fighting for HARRIS where HARRIS had his plasters.

ROUND 3—On coming up, MARKEY showed HARRIS daylight, and also breathing very heavy, the fast work of the two first rounds telling on his fat. MARKEY entered for wind, but HARRIS still inclined to push the fighting, and put in his very dangerous left on the right side of PATSEY's face, and also delivered an upper cut with his right, forcing daylight between the jaws. They both got in to work, and PATSEY was knocked down, HARRIS hit on the right side of the face by MARKEY ever active left hand, winning first blood and first knock down.

ROUND 4—PATSEY was now bleeding freely, and the shape of his face was being rapidly changed by the heavy rounds he had received. HARRIS was very fresh, and MARKEY not appearing to be able to punish him as yet, his right eye closed, and the left following suit. The nose and mouth presenting anything but a handsome appearance, but still trying all he could, and meeting the secret round after round. Several appeals were made by MARKEY's seconds to the referee, whose reply was "Fight on," and also cautioning MARKEY about getting down rather considerably.

Seventy rounds more fought in all, each one being like the other, and MARKEY's seconds seeing no chance, threw up the sponge in token of MARKEY's defeat. They fought seventy rounds, in one hour and thirty-five minutes.

Evening Exchange.

$1,000 Amer. Gold...52 17½ | 100 N. Co. & N.I. R.. 86½
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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, advertised in another column, are highly recommended by public speakers and others, for the relief of colds and to clear the voice. Their efficacy is strongly attested by congressmen, clergymen and singers, who use them. Among the certificates to their merits we observe letters from Henry Ward Beecher, E. P. Willis, E. H. Chapin, and others of eminence.—*New-York Evening Post.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

G—1865—B.

NATURE seems to have implanted in mankind the desire for a daily stimulant, to reinvigorate the nerves and excite the blood, after the exhaustion caused by the day's labors, and not only has she given the desire, but EXPERIENCE has shown that it is an absolute necessity that this desire should be gratified for the preservation of the health. Now, nature's requirements, being founded upon positive laws, must produce benefits when they are gratified.

When the man of excitement has overworked his animal nature he wants a stimulant, and it does him good to take it, preventing too great a reaction from sudden repose. When the student has overtasked his brain, he takes a stimulant, and that infuses life into his body, but if he be neglected and the result will be a feeling or a disease called "Dyspepsia." Stimulants are not only beneficial but necessary, providing they are of pure quality, and possessed only of the qualities nature has designed to them for the benefit of the health. By the use of the GOLDEN BITTERS nature's requirements (for the weak and debilitated and those of dyspeptic feelings,) may be gratified. They are mild in their action upon the system, and operate by giving it vigor and strength, not by any change they produce in the solids, but through the medium of the living principle. Their composition is of the purest bitter to be found in the vegetable world. Gentian root, calamus, (or sweet flag, as sometimes called,) and sassafras, are prominent in the preparation, all preserved in Jamaica rum. They are the most wholesome invigorating and palatable stimulant ever introduced, and deserve a fair and impartial trial. There is no unpleasant reaction attending their use, and they are not bitter to the taste, as is common to tonics generally offered for sale. We are confident of having met the want of a really healthful stimulant, in the production of the GOLDEN BITTERS, and we can but ask a trial. For creating a healthy appetite, they are the most reliable remedy ever offered to the public. They may be taken by old or young, male or female, and without regard to diet or time of day.

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DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Graphic May Scenes in Central Park, Moving in New-York, and May Scenes in Oldern Times. Fashion Plates by Mme. Demorest. New Music, with Spicy Political and Literary Matter. Do not fail to see this week's No. Price 10 cents. Sold everywhere. Mailed free on receipt of price. No. 20 Broadway-st., corner of William.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—All soldiers who have been discharged by reason of wounds received in any battle, and who have not received the $100 bounty, can receive the same at once by applying by letter or in person, at the Military and Naval Agency, No. 421 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

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Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Montezuma, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. Thompson, two daughters and three children; E. Van Benin, wife and three children; T. Manrean, lady and four daughters; E. Grunes, lady and family; Mrs. Nicholls, lady and family; Dr. Holt, lady, two children and servant; Miss Angela Sothon, Gustave Rabardy, E. L. Salmon, P. Preston, L. Bellevue, E. W. Brown, N. Zertuche, M. Calzado, A. Garcia, E. de la Garza, G. Sheaffer, J. Blum, D. Lehman, James Hutchinson, C. Surbaran, J. H. Blum, Palmer, McDonald, Joseph Hensley, Capt. Albert Dunn.

From Havana—H. Lanier and family, Mrs. Noel and family, Wm. Mallory and lady, F. de Castro, J. Durand, J. W. Clarx, Webb Parton, J. M. Palacio, Vanden, Valderama, F. Guinane, T. Guinane, A. Toledo.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—W. C. Burnham, E. Churchill, Miss Churchill, C. Mihanky, lady and servant; O. Nibach, J. A. Nibach, Mrs. Nibach, Miss J. Nibach, Miss E. Nibach, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stewart, 4 children and 2 servants, Mrs. H. A. Morgan, P. M. Bangiere, Dr. E. Arthur, M. Gilsenat, C. Callaghan, J. Mason, Jr., S. W. F. Chase and lady, T. Sampont, R. Harris, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Buckins, E. Kohly, J. P. Archer, Mrs. Kohly, Miss Kohly, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Cantrell, P. J. Verrar, J. Speigle, S. Hosman, J. Saserne, E. Bishop, L. J. Halleck, D. C. Carpenter, D. Terrance, J. Brod, F. Mangeon, J. Monogue, Mrs. E. and Miss Enslin, C. C. Harnet, J. Blakely, Mrs. and Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. S. Hull, Joseph Munno, Mrs. Munno, Mrs. Knight, Miss Riley, R. Howard, C. Masterpin, Mrs. Spencer, M. Solar, T. Indin, A. S. Moity, Miss E. Schaack, Mrs. M. C. Cabellos, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fossett, Mrs. L. Terry, Miss L. Terry, Miss A. Terry, J. A. Paine, Jr., E. A. Tucker, A. E. Pinckenie, G. J. Howe, C. W. Hunter, J. F. Macomber, lady and child, G. Jones, St. Cruz, Miss A. St. Cruz, Miss J. Escot, J. C. Bulra, E. J. Carter, R. Hart and lady, Miss Setherwaite, Miss Warren, J. L. Dudney, R. Warren, T. G. Rodles, L. Rogers, Mrs. C. H. Rice, Miss C. Banning, D. G. Suara, J. G. Saxe, Mrs. Lopez, G. Flagner, C. Johnson, J. Quinn, C. Cameron, A. F. Paine, P. Rol, C. Ford, Mrs. Ferguson, J. Dayroon, J. Bowan, F. D. Havens, M. J. Timlee, E. P. Barthold, W. A. Rosens, F. Gastorik, J. Fennick, M. T. Hood and lady, Miss E. Allayran, J. Mormin, P. Mormin, L. Price, E. Roberts, J. Castiera, S. T. Lofgate, J. B. Sigsbie, B. Babcd, T. J. Harrison and lady, T. Tolen, J. J. Hayes, L. Darallie, E. Rispelle, P. Fernandez, G. W. Greene. Total—132.

SUPERINTENDENT ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises..... 4 56 | Sun sets..... 6 55 | Moon sets.. 9 55
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 15 | Gov. Island.. 8 04 | Hell Gate... 9 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, May 4.

Cleared.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore.

Barks J. R. Ward, Tibbetts, Havana; J. R. Ward & Co.; Constitution, (Prus.,) Kaschow, St. John, N. B., Fleishhauer & Uhlicke.

Brig Corine, Hichborn, Cardenas; Welsh & Carver; Victoria, (Br.,) Davison, St. John, P. E. I., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Cornelia Lee, (Br.,) Thomas, ——, C. F. Bulley; Excelsior, (Br.,) Faill, Baltimore, D. S. Small & Co.; J. R. Kinn, (Br.,) Odell, Halifax, N. S., Master; Ann Cooper, Sanders, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Stevens, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Son; J. H. Johnson, (Br.,) Foster, Barbadoes, V. E. Dwight; Harriet, (Br.,) McKenzie, Lagunayra, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schooners Empire, Kelly, Providence, J. R. Nickerson; Ellsworth, (Br.,) Miller, Windsor, N. S., D. E. De Wolf; Princess, (Br.,) Welsh, Prince Edward Island, Dyas & Smith; Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) Cummings, Harbor Grace, N. F., Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Hardine, Newbern, N. C., April 30, and Hatteras Inlet May 1, via Fortress Monroe 2d, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Chester, Newbern, N. C., May 1, via Hatteras Inlet 2d, Fortress Monroe 3d, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Northern Light, Terry, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

French gunboat Grenade, Bayar, Fortress Monroe 48 hours.

Steamship Baltic, Adams, Havana April 30, 1 P. M., via Nassau, N. P., 2d inst., and Wilmington, N. C., May 1, inst., 10 45, mor., 19 hrs. passed bar, E. G. Kelly, found it.

Steamship Matanzas, Lissenar, New-Orleans April 26, and Havana 30th, with mdse. and passengers to T. Asserado & Co.

Steamship St. George, (Br.,) Abd. Glasgow April 18, with mdse. and 217 passengers to Francis McDonald.

Ship Lyda, (Swed.,) Jansen, Antwerp 46 da., with mdse., to Funch, Meyer & Co.

Bark Florida, (Br.,) Hall, Cardenas, E. D. Underwood; Mississippi, (Br.,) Wingrill, Matanzas 20 da., with hides and wool to Wm. Ingalls.

April 30, lat. 32, lon. 69, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Scottsville, cruising.

Bark Washington, (Ger.,) Von Dehn, Wilmington 22 da., with coal to Funch, Meyer & Co.; Wm. Ingalls, master.

Steamship Star of the Union, May 3, in a heavy squall from W., carried away jibboom.

Bark Fidelma, (of Yarmouth,) Doyle, Sagua 16 da., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Vid. in co. with bark Ada Carter, for New-York.

Bark Hesperian, (Prus.,) Bruns, Rosenthal Jan. 14, with sun to Gryswold & Co. Passed Anglet Pass, Cape of Good Hope, April 13, and the equator April 28.

Bark Svirn, (Prus.,) Gumm, Algoa Bay 64 da., with wool to Rosenfeld & Co.

Bark Martin W. Bray, Staples, New-Orleans 10 da., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Mary E. Cook, Clapp, Sagua 17 da., with sugar to E. D. Bowker & Co.

Bark Hanna, (Prus.,) Bulmer, St. Jago de Cuba 13 da., with sugar to J. M. & I., as Exercises.

Bark Avon, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Cardiff 61 da., with coal to order.

Bark Oder, (Russ.,) Ekland, Leghorn 32 da., passed Gibraltar March 12, with marble, rags, etc., to John F. Devlin.

Brig Velocity, (of Jamaica,) Darrell, Havana 13 da., with sugar, etc., to Darrell & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Pocahontas, Norvel, for New-York.

Brig Rival, Appleget, Cienfuegos 15 da., with sugar to Wm. F. Wakeman.

Brig Judge Hathaway, Rogers, Beaufort, N. C., 6 da., with lumber to Bixby & Co.

Brig Istock M., (Aust.,) Picovich, Antwerp 43 da., with mdse. to Wm. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.

Brig Whittaker, Wass, Addison, with quarry.

Schr. Fannie B. Small, (of Keyport, Jam.,) Small, Carthagena 16 da., with cedar, divi divi, etc., to McLean & Lints. Left no vessels.

Schr. Boundary, Johnson, Machias, with lumber to T. M. Bayley.

Schr. Palmetto State, Nickerson, Darien 7 da., with fruit to master.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Virginia, Hearse, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Fannie Boardman, (of Norwich,) Creasey, Barrocoa April 23, with fruit to J. & T. Pascall.

Schr. Henrietta, Williams, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Bedford.

Schr. Alfred E. Smyrk, Jones, Baltimore, with corn to Wm. H. Newman.

Schr. J. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, with fish and laths to John Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr. Sarah Jane, (wrecker,) Andrews, from the brig Hunter, at Egg Harbor.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Harvey, Stamford.

Schr. Paran, Clark, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. C. A. Cook, Evereham, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Gifford, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Herschell, Birdsall, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. John Warren, Lynam, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Emma Wing, Kelly, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. E. A. Anderson, Weaver, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Townsend, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. R. Cannon, Rose, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. C. Baker, Janet, Beaufort, in ballast.

Schr. Hannah Martin, Aldridge, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Dolphin, ——, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Superior, Robinson, Providence 4 da.

Schr. Maria Whitney, Hall, Rockland.

Schr. Lizzie Cuptil, Cuptil, Providence.

Schr. Sylvia, Ringgold, Addison, with spars.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Josiah Acborn, Hatch, Rockland.

Schr. Charter Oak, Trundy, Newport.

Schr. Joseph P. Cate, Endicott, New-Haven.

Schr. Adaline, ——, Belfast, with heading

BELOW—One brig and one bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

May 3—Steamer New-Jersey, Shipe Arabian, Maribelle, M. Nottebohm, Confidence, Burke Augustus, American Eagle, Briggs Santiago, Alpine, Wm. Henry, Hope, Robert Moore, Mary Pierce, Jr., Orient, A. J. De Bossett, E. Waterman, A. Heaton, Mary Jane.

May 4—Steamship Australasian.

Miscellaneous.

The new steamer Carolina left the Delamater Iron Works on Saturday, on a trial trip down the bay, returning in the evening. She is about 600 tons burden, of sharp model, built for Messrs. Murray & Nephew, of this City.

The Br. Nellie, from Turks Island, previously reported as ashore at Long Branch, got off and towed up to Portland on the 4th inst., with load of salt.

Spoken, &c.

Africa—Br. brig, bound S., April 30, lat. 34 20, lon. 70 15.

Carlton—bark, Trevartin, from Cienfuegos for Queenstown for orders, May 1, lat. 34 04, lon. 72 44.

Dovercourt—ship, from Sydney for London, April 12, lat. 41 —, lon. 39 W.

Franklin—Bremen bark, April 6, lat. 3 26 S., lon. 26 02 W.

Hedly—Fr. bark, from Penang for Bordeaux, March 29, lat. 20 16 S., lon. 8 43 W.

Samuel C. Grant—ship, from San Francisco for Liverpool, April 5, lat. 9 15 S., lon. 26 10 W.

Sea Bird—Br. bark, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, 20 days, lat. 68 S., lon. 30 30.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, May 4—Arr. brig Burgomeister Stave, Winder, Buenos Ayres; schr. A. Sawyer, Tobasco, Wind fresh, S. W., cloudy.

BATH, May 2—Cld. schrs. Cherub and Mary Shields, New-York.

BALTIMORE, May 4—Below, a Brazilian brig, supposed to be the Paimo, from Rio de Janeiro.

CASTINE, April 30—Sld. schrs. Gen. Scott and Elias Leland, New-York.

NEWPORT, May 4—Arr, schrs. Mary Clark, from Newburyport for Philadelphia; Erwin Read, from Boston for Philadelphia; Julia Elizabeth, from Elizabethport for Boston.

PROVIDENCE, May 4—Arr. schr. Armenia, Cavalier, from Georgetown, D. C. On Tuesday morning, off Montauk, in a heavy southeast squall, carried away foremast and mainspmast. Also arr. schr. Albert Pharr, Lippincott, from Georgetown, D. C.; schr. J. W. Lindsay, Lewis, Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4—Arr. steamers Saxon, Matthews, Boston; Rhetoket, Washington, D. C.

PORTLAND, May —Arr. ship Virginia, (Br.,) Armstrong, Boston; brig Hattie E. Wheeler, Farr, Cardenas; bark H. M. Haven, Hall, Sagua.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 4—Arr. steamer Constance, Decline, 4 da. from Bermuda. Sld. brig Advance, for New-York.

CATARRH

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

DISEASES OF THE

EYE, EAR & THROAT,

DEAFNESS CURED,

BY

Dr. Von Eisenberg.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 22 FOURTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The lancets skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own loss, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and confirm apprehensions of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 20th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HEADQUARTERS 69TH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1864.

THE MEMBERS OF THIS REGIMENT are hereby directed to assemble at the Armory, No. 656 Broadway, this (Thursday) AFTERNOON, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, to receive from the Quartermaster their uniforms and equipments. By order of

Colonel O. D. ASHLEY.

A. G. MONTGOMERY, Jr., Adjutant.

A FRENCH LADY WILL GIVE LESSONS in French, Spanish, or German, at her residence, or at that of her pupils; terms moderate. Apply or address Miss L. B. T., No. 127 9th-st.

VARNISHERS WANTED TO WORK ON chairs and common furniture. Also, one or three good panel hands. Apply to A. HARRISON & SON, No. 20 West 24th-st.

WRINGING BY HAND

destroys more garments every six months, by twisting and breaking the fabric, than would pay for the

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGER,

with COG WHEELS, which not only saves the cost twice a year, by saving clothes, but does the work more efficially, saving half the time and two-thirds the labor of this hardest of woman's work.

We invite special attention to the following points, which are peculiar to the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER, and which render it

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

1. "The Universal Clothes Wringer" has strong COG WHEELS for turning both rolls together, so that each roll shall bear the strain equally. Otherwise the lower or crank roll does ALL THE WORK, having both to turn the upper roll and carry the clothes through the machine by FRICTION.

2. "The Universal Clothes Wringer" has "THE PATENT COG-WHEEL REGULATOR" for securing the Cog Wheels in their place, and preventing their being thrown out of gear by the passing of large articles, to allow which the opposite ends of the rolls are arranged to separate when necessary. Without the regulator, cogs would be useless.

NO OTHER WRINGER IS LICENSED UNDER THIS PATENT.

3. "The Universal Clothes Wringer" is both self-adjusting and self-relieving. The elasticity of the rolls, combined with the strong wooden springs render it so the self-adjusting has to need no change after ordinary washing, while the thumb-screws at the top give greater power if needed for washing the clothes, or less pressure for starching, or more capacity for the passage of large articles.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Dr. Bellows, President U. S. Sanitary Commission.

The Universal Clothes Wringer has been in use in my family for three or four years, and has saved much wear and tear of linen, more of main strength, and still more of patience. I heartily commend it to economists of time, money and consistency.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

From Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, in 1861.

I am happy to speak in the highest terms of the Universal Clothes Wringer. The laundress looks upon it as a great blessing. I could hardly express my approbation of them more highly than I have by ordering one, in these hard times, for my daughter. I look upon it as among the most useful articles in her house.

BROOKLYN, October, 1861.

From Henry Ward Beecher, in 1864.

After a constant use of the Universal Clothes Wringer for more than four years in my family, I am authorized by the "powers that be," to give it the most unqualified praise and to pronounce it an indispensable part of the machinery of housekeeping.

Our servant girl has always been willing to use it and always have liked it.

No. 23 COLUMBIA-ST., Jan. 25, 1864.

From Orange Judd, Esq., Editor of American Agriculturist.

From several years' experience with it in our own family; from the testimony of hundreds who have used it, and from the construction of the implement itself—we feel certain that it will almost pay for itself every year. A child can readily wring out a fishful of clothes in a few minutes. It is, in reality, a *clothes saver; a time saver; and a strength saver!* We think the machine more than pays for itself every year in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip, and tear the clothes. Our own is one of the first made, and it is as good as new, after nearly four years' constant use!

The Universal Wringer, WITH COG WHEELS, is warranted in every particular.

A good canvasser can make money rapidly selling them in every town. Exclusive sale guaranteed and liberal terms given to respectable parties who first apply. Send for descriptive circular.

R. C. BROWNING, General Agent,
No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

DR. R. ANDERS & CO.

IODINE WATER.

ACTS UPON THE HEADS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

The success which has attended the use of Iodine Water enables us to recommend it, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will assert its wonderful influence in Scrofula, Bronchitis, Skin Eruptions, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Debility, Female Weaknesses, Syphilis, &c.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of our Iodine Water, as containing 5 grains pure Iodine in each fluid ounce—*no solvent being used.* It is not liable to decomposition, nor spontaneously-formed insolubles; neither is the Iodine carydized nor neutralized by combination with any ingredient, rendering this solution superior to any other method of exhibiting Iodine.

Full directions accompany each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles at one time, $5. Circulars gratis.

DR. R. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 498 Broadway, N. Y.

BALLOU'S

Patented

French Yoke

SHIRTS.

Warranted to wear, and to be

CHEAPER

for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

is stifling to insect life.

MOTHS

cannot live where it is. Cheaper than common camphor, and not at all unpleasant. Druggist sell it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, alone, KNOW process of making.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES

Is use by the United States Customhouse, New-York, and by the United States Government in the army and navy.

Railroad track, hay, coal, platform, counter, druggist and bank scales of every description. Every scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, with references, to

HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway, New-York,
or DICKERSON, STURGES & CO.,
Model Warehouse, Chicago, Ill.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

Wear the ELECTRO METALLIC INSOLES. They are an infallible remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, &c., and all nervous complaints.

METTAM & CO., No. 42a Broadway.

Lasdon, $1 50; per mail, $2 00. Send for circular.

A MEETING OF CITIZENS IN FAVOR of such equitable and sufficient taxation to sustain the Government in its efforts to preserve the Union, and its own existence, and to preserve the country from the disasters of general bankruptcy, will be held at the Metropolitan Academy, No. 66 8th-st., opposite 9th-st., on this (THURSDAY) EVENING, May 5, at 7½ o'clock. All in favor of the object invited. F. WEMMEL, Secretary.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES

KNOWN AS

HELMBOLD'S "GENUINE PREPARATIONS"

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calculous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for Man, Woman, or Children.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which, the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by these "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but few will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the statement.

We invite special attention to the following points, which are peculiar to the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER, and which render it

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3. "The Universal Clothes Wringer" is both self-adjusting and self-relieving. The elasticity

...forty-nine and a half, the safety-valve would have thrown off the steam. Business rived very slowly when an engine is running, and in the short time between Governor's Island and the Narrows, with the engine working, it would seem impossible that a sufficient pressure could have been raised from cold water to blow off the steam; and if it were possible it would waste every one, first by the gauge, secondly by blowing off of the safety-valve under 40 pounds, and thirdly by blowing out the mercury gauge at about 80 pounds's sure of which event occurred. You are thus brought to the only other explanation, and that is that the boiler exploded in the usual way in which such accidents do occur, and in consequence of low water. I don't propose to reconciliate the scientific testimony which you have heard in regard to the precise manner in which low water does lead to an explosion. It is conceded by all that when the water is low in a boiler, a great intensity of heat is accumulated in the steam which has been brought into contact with metallic surfaces highly heated, and that in that state it is called superheated steam, and is extremely dangerous; and that such a condition of the water and steam is always found to accompany an explosion. It is enough for us to know that low water will produce an explosive, even though science may not be able to trace with entire certainty every step of the process by which the result is produced. The circumstances which attend an explosion are an instantaneous and irresistible development of steam, which produces its effects "as if by the explosion of gunpowder," (to use the language of the distinguished TYNDALL,) and does its work of destruction before its victims have time to escape, leaving its traces in the terrible energy with which it has torn apart the ties of iron which upon well established principles of construction are supposed always times the strain that ordinary quantities of steam could impose upon them. Do we find these circumstances here? The boiler exploded within ten seconds after Capt. FILLEBROWN and the Chief Engineer stood by the gauge at the end of the cylinder-not noticing any unusual pressure, and when the very moderate speed of the vessel (between 8 and 9 knots an hour) gave evidence of a very small amount of power which could be exerted. The engines of the Arctic were not running on the Sea, and the Chief Engineer who was in a position where he could not observe the indications of the water-gauge upon the boilers, said that the engines was working very well. Up to this time the engine had been run, partly throttled off, and the steam which was at 20½ pounds pressure at Governor's Island, had run up to 34½ at the Narrows. Under these circumstances it is admitted by Mr. EDWARDS, the U. S. Engineer, and otherwise proved that the engineer must have done one of three things—either allow the pressure to exceed the limit allowed, or open the furnace doors, or open the throttle-valve so as to still further increase speed, and which he did would seem to be free from doubt in the nature of things. The evidence is, and it seems to be common knowledge, that the explosion proceeds from low water occur when the throttle-valve is opened, so as to increase the demand for steam upon the boiler, and so far at least to diminish the pressure and apparently the chances of an explosion; and all agree that under these circumstances the water which yet remain in the boilers rises into the superheated atmosphere above it, and is thrown upon the heated plates, which either, by the direct action of the fire, or by deriving their heat from the superheated steam have already acquired an excess of temperature above that which generated steam, and therefore are, therefore, able to yield some of their surplus heat to the finely divided water which rises in the shape of foam. As is usual in cases of explosions, the men who either innocently or carelessly produced them no longer bear witness on earth, and we must infer their probable conduct from the circumstances in which they were known to be placed, and the inducements which operated upon them. In this case the engine had been run on the Sound, and the object to be gained, and of course Mr. CAMPBELL could have had no other object in accumulating pressure, except to use it when accumulated, and so find out the capacity of his engine when its powers were to be tested for the first time. In opening the valve, if he did it, Mr. CAMPBELL would have been diminishing the pressure on his boilers, and if the water had been at the proper height the operation would have been entirely safe. He himself did not know where the water was in the boilers, as he has been conversing with the Captain on the bridge, and his opportunities, having just taken charge of the engine at a place where he could not positively have known the condition of the water in the boilers, as Mr. LAWTON has told us; and he had a right perhaps to infer that the boilers were as they should be, and more particularly so as it seems that he had not seen them operate on the trial at the dock, and might not have known their tendency to throw out their water with great rapidity. This brings us to the consideration of the probability that the water was low in the boilers. There has been no witness before us qualified, from his own knowledge, to give any testimony as to the exact condition of the water gauges at the time of the accident, and we must look to circumstantial evidence in this regard also. Of that we are furnished with a great abundance, and of a most conclusive character. This boiler and engine were used at the dock for 96 hours, during which time the most extraordinary results were exhibited. The water worked out of the boilers into the engine, and so overboard, so freely that sometimes over a third of the cylinder would be filled with water, and the momentum of the reversing machinery arrested, as is proved by Mr. MASON, who had charge of the trial. On one occasion the quantity which suddenly came over from the boiler to the cylinder was so great that the piston was driven up the piston-rod about the sixteenth of an inch by compressing the water between the cylinder head and the piston, as proved by Mr. RIKER, who assisted on the trial. The danger of an explosion from low water at the dock was so great that the last witness (Mr. MASON) was about to open the throttle-valve, when requested to do so by the United States naval officer on board, who represented that the contract required the engine to be run wide open. The witness said that he considered his own safety endangered, and should act on his own judgment. Mr. BELL, who took indicator diagrams at times during the trial, from the engine, says that the water worked out of the boilers so as to be heard striking in the cylinder frequently, when he was on board. Although the engineer was furnished with a fresh water or "surface condenser," he does not seem to have thought it necessary to use it, but to keep the boilers supplied with fresh water, the water became salt very soon and had to be blown out, so as if the engine had no surface condenser. This was the condition of the *Chenango* when she was delivered into the charge of the second assistant engineer with assistants, who it appears had not witnessed these operations, in order to go to sea on duty. There is no difference of opinion among the engineers who have been examined on the subject, that a boiler in that condition was unsafe, and required extraordinary skill to avert an accident; and the question is whether that extraordinary skill was employed upon them. The young men in charge are not presumed to have possessed anything more than ordinary skill in their business, as their rank shows. In addition to these probabilities, the fact established, there are other facts which cannot be concealed or deceive others in regard to this matter. The mercury-gauge which was fitted and adjusted with the tell-tale set at zero, and from which no mercury could be expelled until the pressure exceeded forty-eight pounds to the square inch, was found by Mr. POWERS, the Boiler Inspector of the City of Brooklyn, and by Mr. DICKERSON, the witness who examined it in the presence of the jury, to have lost about five inches of mercury; so that the tell-tale stood about 3½ inches above the zero on the scale; while at the same time the water which is generally in the small pipe connecting the gauge with the boiler had been all blown out, and was found on the atmospheric side of the mercury and in the tube above it. There is no way in which this mercury could have been expelled from this tube, unless by a pressure of steam more than 48 pounds high; unless between the time of the explosion and the time of the examination in our presence the gauge had been taken down, some of the mercury poured out, and some dirty water poured into it; which possibility is negatived by the testimony of Mr. SUTHERLAND, who swears that nothing had been touched until it was examined in our presence. The hair felt which covered the top of the boiler where it was ruptured was found burnt black and shrivelled by excessive heat, a couple of which is produced before us, while the wood in immediate contact with it shows no scorching, and the witness is told that the steam which is superheated by contact with hot iron will shrivel up animal fibers, like hair or leather, while it would not yet be hot enough to set fire to wood; but that saturated steam or steam no hotter than the water out of which it is made would only be 240 Fahrenheit hot at the pressure of forty pounds, and therefore not enough to burn hair. This is said to prove to a demonstration that the steam must have been superheated to a high degree; and it is of importance to show that the water was low enough for it could have been produced. It is also in evidence before you that the lead covering which was laid upon the outside of the boiler was outside of the felt was melted by the heat of the steam, and specimens have been shown you which were taken from the sheet lead immediately at the edge of the rupture, and which bear evidence of having been subjected to a melting heat. Steam at 900 Fahrenheit will melt lead, and it is said by witnesses that it is common in cases of explosions, and in cases where low water has not been followed by explosion, to find lead and solder melted by the hot steam. It is to be remarked that this latter has been the subject of an official examination and report by engineers of the United States Navy, and has been inspected by great numbers of persons, including Mr. MASON (whose arrangement of it is charged as the cause of the explosion) yet no witness has attempted to explain how the lead could have been melted without the expansion of Christ. Professor HENRY, that the tearing of the plate created friction enough to melt itself, may be considered an explanation; for the felt charred, unless by superheated steam; and Mr. MASON himself, remarked that the only evidence of low water which he had seen was in the fact of burnt felt, of which he had picked up a sample and then had it in his pocket. It is apparent that the Engineer corps of the navy, as well as the persons whose plans are involved, have a deep interest in sustaining some other cause than low water; since if it were low, it must have been no...

...trusty lugs which experience has shown to be reliable tin, but in this case proved a source. Unfortunately there was but one lead which was of any capacity for the purpose of an organic disease in the vessels requiring the utmost vigilance to guard against—the presence of which is enormously severe. A number of these vessels are just now coming out, and it so happened that on Saturday, the 16th, the day after this explosion, the fastest, having been run for 30 hours at the dock, was taken out on a trial trip from Providence. In the course of the run it became necessary to shut off the steam from the engine from some cause, and then the fact appeared that the water which had pumped to be abundant in the gauged was low. Mr. BARNS, an experienced engineer, who set up and ran the engine on her 66 hours trial, at once had the fires drawn from the furnaces on a measure of safety, the necessity of which, under the circumstances, Mr. SAWYER admitted to you when on the stand; and it was found that the steam pump required twenty-two minutes to resupply the boiler with the water found wanting, although the gauges had given no warning of its absence. But for Mr. BARNS this accident would have probably had its counterpart; and so convinced of the danger of the machine was Mr. BARNS that he refused to come to New-York in the vessel unless he had the control given him, and he has told us these facts and sworn to the danger. On the *Chenango* the experienced engineers who ran the engine at the dock have told us that they considered their lives in danger from the liability to low water; and so convinced were they of it, that they refused to open wide the throttle valve, though the United States engineers who were present insisted that the contract required the engine to be run wide open. Mr. SMITH, the engineer of the *Sassacus*, and ran the engine of the *Metamora*, another of the same class, has proved here that the water could only be kept in her boilers by so setting the valves that they would not fully open when the engine worked, and that when these valves were ordered by Mr. SAWYER to be set so as to open wider, and the vessel was run from the shop to the Navy-yard, the water worked so that the valves had to be put back to their original position, which was done by himself at the Navy-yard under orders from the chief engineer of the ship. The drawings of these engines have been produced before us, and the measurements made of the cubic feet of vacant space which exists in these cylinders between the valves when they are closed, and the piston when at the extreme end of the cylinder nearest the closed valves, and it appears that these spaces are great enough to hold more than 2,000 pounds of water at a revolution before they will be filled so as to arrest the motion of the piston as it approaches the end of the cylinder, and compel the opening of the relief valves, which are placed in each end of the cylinder to prevent the destruction of the engine by the confinement of the solid water in the cylinder. If yet it appears here that even more than this quantity of water would sometimes come over from the boiler at a revolution, and that these self-acting relief valves had to be opened constantly by hand to permit the escape of this enormous quantity of water more freely than it could be avoided by the self-acting valves. When it is considered that only about nine pounds of water in the shape of steam are needed to make the ordinary revolution of these engines, and that, at times, they draw even more than three-quarters of a ton of water at a revolution, it is very easy to show how the boilers might be robbed of their water in a very few minutes and the attention of an ordinary man be eluded. The coal burned by the *Chenango* on her trial has been proved, and the amount of steam which that coal produced has been measured on the indicator diagrams which were taken on the trials, by which it is proved that in the form of steam these boilers only evaporate from three to four pounds of water to the pound of coal, whereas if they did not use up the heat by carrying it off from the boiler in hot water, they would evaporate seven or eight pounds of water into steam; and it is testified to here, and the calculations show upon the indicator diagrams themselves, that these engines must have been working out of the boilers, in water, on an average during the ninety-six hours of the trial, about six times as much hot water as steam. Of the accuracy of such calculation, based upon comparing the weight of coal burned with the cubic feet of steam used by the engine, you are perhaps better judges than I am; but it is to be remarked that these calculations have been on the table for several days challenging consideration, and that they are not disputed. It is further proved here that a considerable number of these vessels, exactly like the *Chenango*, have been recently built and tried, and that they are now awaiting orders for sea; yet no witness has appeared before us to say that any of the others of these vessels have operated differently from those whose performance has been proved; although there is no want of proof that when these boilers are arranged with a high steam space above the ends of the tubes, and a steam chimney, they do not work out their water. It would have been much more instructive to us if the engineers who have run so many of these low roofed boilers had been produced, instead of those whose only experience has been with boilers not liable to that difficulty. We are informed by Mr. SAWYER that a superheating apparatus has been applied to one of these double-enders, called the *Eutaw*, and it appears that a larger number of such appliances are being manufactured by order of the Navy Department to be combined with these boilers in naval vessels, while at the same time a pamphlet has been given in evidence, issued in 1863, under the authority of the Navy Department, in which this proposition is made: "The advantageous use of superheated steam appears to be confined to the case of bad boilers, * * * * and which prime badly," and this proposition is followed by the declaration that "There are insuperable objections to the use of superheated steam, even with bad boilers * * * particularly on account of its danger and the complicated system of valves thereby entailed; for provision must be made for shutting off at a moment's notice, and resorting to the use of natural steam." It would seem, therefore, that when the Department resorts to the use of an apparatus pronounced dangerous, there could have been no less urgent reason for it than the one that is suggested in the book, which is to convert the water which is "primed" or worked over from the boiler into steam on its passage to the engine; and this, of course, admits the presence of a large amount of water between the boiler and the engine. The Secretary of the Navy was kind enough, in answer to my application, to promise me that Mr. ISHERWOOD, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy should attend us, and give us the benefit of his knowledge and experience in our efforts to reach the cause of this melancholy disaster; and in reply to my subpœna, Mr. ISHERWOOD himself sent me a telegram, fixing last Thursday as the day when we might expect him. On that day he was in New-York, as he had promised; but unfortunately he found the pressure of his onerous duties elsewhere too great to permit him to afford us the time for an examination. This I the more regret, as Mr. ISHERWOOD might have satisfactorily explained to us the very urgent reasons which must have controlled him in selecting this species of boiler, which, by their height are more liable to be struck by shot in action than if the tubes which are used to aid in the production of steam were placed behind or on one side of the furnace, as is usual, instead of on the top of the furnace, as in this case; and I was the more desirous of receiving this explanation after having heard read the report of the board of eminent engineers who were called by the Secretary of the Navy in January, 1863, to pronounce their opinion on these double-ender boilers, then to be constructed, and whose report has been produced before us, in which they say that "on the whole, we are compelled to consider the type of boiler with these steamers, as inferior to the horizontal tubular boiler, which is generally used by other nations and by this country in the mercantile marine." But as Mr. ISHERWOOD has been deprived of the opportunity of giving us this information by the pressure of his duties elsewhere, I am unable to give you any assistance in solving this difficulty. With these remarks upon the testimony, I propose to submit the further consideration of this sad case to your judgment. The effect of this investigation cannot fail to be very important in any aspect it may assume. The whole country is interested in knowing the true reason of this explosion. The victims of the disaster exceed in number those who have perished from any explosion which I can now call to memory; and, according to the opinion of both scientific and practical men, a repetition of it may be expected at any time to occur, so long as the combination which existed in the *Chenango* is used. Mr. DICKERSON wrote a letter to Hon. WINTER DAVIS, warning him of the danger when a trial trip was to be made on one of these vessels. Mr. BARNS narrowly escaped destruction by explosion on another one, the very day after this accident, and he refused to go on the vessel unless with entire control; and the practical men who ran this engine at the dock absolutely refused to insure the risk which would be encountered in descending the boiler deeply in the ranges. Under these circumstances, we should be false to our duty either as citizens or as officers of the law, if we shrink from placing the responsibility where it belongs. You must guard your minds from being influenced by any other considerations than the testimony itself; and you have no right to find any verdict except one based upon established facts and according to established natural laws. If we should listen to other reasons than these, we might give any number of explanations which imagination could suggest. We find from the published statements that the Board of United States Engineers, which was convened by order of the Secretary of the Navy, to give their opinion on the cause of the calamity, reported that a defective vein in the sheet of boiler from caused the accident, and I wished Mr. LENNAROON's judgment on that, if we could have had it; yet no witness here has suggested that the explosion as possibly true; any more than that board suggested weakness of boiler as the cause. And even have gone so far as to suggest that the fatal means had been resorted to, such as the use of gunpowder. But we all know that boilers certainly do explode from low water, and that there are but few other causes for explosions known in the world, than those which depend upon low water. It is not very surprising perhaps, that among the great numbers of vessels used by the United States and chartered in the hands of young men, who have had but little experience, and who are employed where there is a scarcity of engineers, on account of the great demand for the services of such men suddenly made by the navy, that an explosion should occur at some time; and if the machinery were of the ordinary kind, the accident would excite no unusual interest. But when it occurs on machinery peculiar in its construction, and which had been condemned as inferior by an official board of the most eminent engineers in the country; and when it appears that these peculiarities have so exhibited their dangerous qualities as to alarm impartial and scientific men, and to induce them to forego an accident of this kind; and when we find these peculiarities existing on a great number of other vessels just now coming into use, upon which the lives of our fellow-citizens are to be entrusted, the ills of serious consequence, and demands of no ordinary character, occurring in time to prevent any more such horrors as we have witnessed. Our brave men, who are willing to expose their bosoms to the enemy's shot, ought not to be subjected to the chances of a terrible death at the hands of their own friends, and ill their own floating homes.

It is due to you, gentlemen, that I should refer to the treatment which you have received at the hands of the Police Commissioners. I believe all of you are tax-payers, and most of you are large property-owners. You were commanded in the name of the people of the State of New-York to investigate this case, and you obeyed. For over two weeks night and day, you have given your valuable services to the people without a murmur. You had a right to expect that every assistance that could be rendered by the police would be given; but the Commissioners scorned your mandates and defied the law under which they held office. In the name of common sense, what are our people taxed to pay policemen for if they are at liberty to refuse to assist in such cases as this? The law on this subject is so plain, that I am astonished the Commissioners permitted themselves to disregard it. Here it is: "All criminal processes issuing out of any court, or from any Judge or Justice of the Peace, in the City of Brooklyn, shall be served by a member of the police force, and not otherwise." Thus, you perceive, prevents all other officers from serving such processes; but the fact is, this office of Coroner has for years been so disgraced that nearly all respect for it has ceased, and the police, as well as others, regard it as a burlesque. I wish them to understand now, that so long as I am in the office it must be respected and its authority obeyed.

After the delivery of the charge, the jury adjourned till 7 P. M., and, after some hours' deliberation, again adjourned to some hour last evening. If a verdict were rendered it will be found in the regular edition.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Bushwhackers' Carnival in Western Arkansas—Murders—Fights Near Rossville—Horrible Mutilation of the Dead—Assassination and Capture, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, Sunday, April 17, 1864.

Since my last letter, a full chapter of horrors has been enacted. The policy of denuding this region of troops has met its ample illustration. The responsibility is frightful, and it is to be hoped that it will rest upon the right shoulders. Bushwhackers reign supreme in Western Arkansas. The few Federal troops left here are impotent to prevent them. Indeed, there is barely sufficient force to hold the few posts we occupy, and guard the forage and supply trains.

The result of this policy is to dissatisfy the loyal men with the policy of the Administration and of the Proclamation of Amnesty. They have reason to be. If, as fast as States like ARKANSAS accept the terms of that instrument, they are to be denuded of troops and left to the mercy of the guerrilla, its loyal people may well esteem themselves worse off than they were before such action. Then they were treated as rebels, and troops retained to keep them in subjection. Now, they, being loyal, are to fight the rebel majority, embittered still more by the action of the loyalists. That this is not too harsh let the following narratives of events occurring within ten days past testify.

In my last I gave some particulars of the Rossville fight. Having been put in possession of the reports of our officers, I am enabled to give more complete and authentic details. It is necessary also to make complete the narration of one of the most horrible barbarities on the border.

The Rossville fight occurred on the morning of the 4th. The attacking party consisted of the Thirtieth Texas Cavalry, 400 strong, under Lieut.-Col. BAYLESS, and 50 guerrillas, under TUTSWORTH. Our force was about 75 men of the Second and Sixth Kansas Cavalry, under Capts. GARDNER and GOSS. The balance of their command was out foraging. The pickets were driven in at 8 A. M. Our boys made barricades of cotton bales, and behind these, and in some log houses, met the enemy. The latter dismounted about half a mile from town, and advanced through the timber. They charged gallantly into the town, at the same time making flank movements. The fight was severe and gallant, both sides coming to the work bravely. Under the rapid fire of our Sharp's rifles the enemy finally fell back disordered, retreating in great haste. Eight or ten of their dead were left on the field, or found afterward. Eleven of their wounded were found, and are now in our hospital. Major DAVENPORT and Lieut. ARMSTRONG, of the Texas cavalry are also reported killed. The loss on our side was: Sixth Kansas Cavalry, Company D, Capt. GOSS, three killed, five wounded; Second Kansas Cavalry, Company D, one killed and one wounded; Company E, four wounded. Total, four killed and ten wounded. The loss of the enemy, from what they abandoned and what they left, could not be less than fifteen killed and twenty-five wounded.

Dr. PARMELE, of the First Regiment Kansas Colored Volunteers, arrived at Rossville next day, from Gen. STEELE's army, and took charge of the wounded. It was a fortunate circumstance, as the Assistant Surgeon of the Sixth, Dr. S. A. FAIRCHILD, sent with an escort from this place, was most inhumanly butchered, after capture, by bushwhackers. Dr. FAIRCHILD left Fort Smith on the 5th, with an escort of twenty-six men, under Lieut. MCKIERNEN, of the Sixth. Twenty-five miles south of this place it was reported that, the day before, 100 rebels passed through Charlestown. They passed a recently abandoned post about six miles further, and three miles further on, at the farm of a well-known bushwhacker, they were fired upon by about fifty men, stationed in a ravine. At the same time a large force was seen on each side of the road, endeavoring to surround the escort. Lieut. MCKIERNEN, seeing that was his only chance, directed the men to keep well together, and ordered a charge. With sixteen of the men he got safely through to Rossville, after a sharp fight and severe chase. Dr. FAIRCHILD and eleven of the men fell into the hands of the enemy. On the next day the Lieutenant returned to the scene of the attack. The bodies of nine men were found in the road. Evidences were plenty of a severe struggle, but the appearance of the bodies was the most damning evidence of the fiendishness of the rebels. All of them were stripped of all clothing, and horribly mutilated. One manly head was beaten to a jelly, evidently with the butts of guns. Not a wound was found on him, otherwise than the blows on his head. Others had their ears and noses cut off, and three of the party were castrated. Next day, the doctor's body, and those of the other two, were found. The surgeon was shot through the head and shoulders, and his was the only one unmutilated. A woman was seen on horseback among the guerrillas as our men came in sight, who galloped off when the fight commenced. A woman living near the place says Dr. FAIRCHILD told his captors the errand he was on, and entreated that he and his men should be treated as prisoners of war. They were answered by the assassins with curses and blows. They were reported to be led by FISHWOMASAT, who, if anything, is more fiendish in character than QUANTRELL. Over two hundred loyal Arkansians were murdered by him in the vicinity of Fort Smith during the few weeks prior to the occupation by Gen. BLUNT.

Another guerrilla band, under the lead of BOOK BROWN, surprised a party of ten men, belonging to the First Arkansas Cavalry, who were herding public stock near the Prairie Grove battle-field. The bushwhackers, twenty-one in number, were clothed in Federal uniforms. They pretended to belong to the Thirteenth Kansas. The Arkansians were in a house and were called out by the disguised rebels. While conversing in a friendly way, they commenced firing and succeeded in killing and mortally wounding all but one, who escaped. There were five killed and four mortally wounded. This was on the 7th.

A party of Cherokee guerrillas, on the 13th, made a raid in the State, at Long Prairie, 12 miles from this place. They murdered two citizens, stripped four women stark naked, and plundered everything portable.

An old man, living ten miles below this place on the river, was called from his cabin at BENTONVILLE, by three men, and without a word shot down. The ball pierced the lung, and the victim lived for four days. The murderers have been taken, and as the circumstances by which they were traced are a remarkable proof of the value of circumstantial evidence, and of the ingenuity acquired by a detective. One of the rascals had employed horseboats was sent to investigate. He saw the wounded man and obtained all the description he could give, which was that the assassins were dressed in Federal fashion, and that the breath of one smelled strongly of whisky. This was the only clue obtained by WHEELER, the detective. Ten miles below the scene of murder lay a steamboat, waiting for a rise in the water. WHEELER found that a bar was kept on the boat, and that men dressed in the Federal uniform were in the habit of frequenting it. Knowing that no troops, other than the boat guard, were stationed in that vicinity, he made inquiry and found that on the day of the murder three men in uniform had been drinking there, and that they left early enough to give them time to reach the scene of murder. Acting on this, WHEELER arranged for a dance on the boat, with the expectation that the men he had "spotted" would be there. Of course the detective was on hand, and so was one of the assassins. He was arrested, and another traced and captured in the neighborhood. The third was arrested near Fayetteville. They were found to be men who, last Fall, came within our lines claiming to be conscripted deserters from the the rebel ranks, and then were afterward enlisted, one in the Sixth Kansas, and the others in Arkansas regiments. The detective, after the arrest, had succeeded in tracing them step by step along the road, from the boat to the house where the murder occurred. The chain is complete, and no doubt exists of these men being the murderers.

A great deal of mischief has been done in this section by the wholesale enlistment of rebel deserters, claiming to be conscripted men. There is no doubt that between two and three hundred bushwhackers in this way succeeded in getting arms and clothing. A large amount of clothing has been found scattered through the country.

Lieut. MCKIERNEN found a man with a protection pass, who, under his butternuts, had on a pair of blue cavalry pants. A scout of the same command found, at the house of an old man, his two soon-in-law concealed, after the man's denial of their being in the house. Both had deserted recently, and one was acknowledged being a deserter from the Eighteenth Iowa, which regiment has been stationed here. The men found a uniform complete, two Prussian rifles and three shot-guns, concealed in a hollow tree near by. The men were taken to camp, but managed to escape that night.

Col. JUDSON has issued the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER, DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, FORT SMITH, ARK., April 15, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 11.—1. Major T. J. HUBY, First Arkansas Cavalry, will on receipt hereof proceed at once to the spot where the telegraph wire has been cut, and three miles of the same carried off, and burn all rebel property within one mile of the place where the wire has been taken.

2. And the next time the wire is cut the destruction of rebel property shall be extended to within five miles of the spot where the outrage was committed.

By command of Col. W. R. JUDSON.
R. C. CRANE, Lieut. and A. A. A. Gen.

HEAD QUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER, DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, FORT SMITH, ARK., April 15, 1864. (EXTRACT.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.—3.—Capt. JOHN GARDNER, Commanding Post at Rossville, will on receipt hereof, proceed at once with a proper escort to the spot where Surgeon FAIRCHILD and twelve out of twenty five of his escort—all of my regiment—were inhumanly murdered, bodies stripped and barbarously mutilated, and destroy all rebel property of persons aiding or sympathising in that bloody deed, in that vicinity; and take no rebel prisoner in arms wearing Federal uniform. Also desire to call your attention to my order in relation to the murdering of Mr. GRAVES, near Charleston. If such outrages are continued there will be no homes left in this district for rebel families.

By command of Col. W. R. JUDSON
R. C. CRANE, Lieut. and A. A. A. Gen.

If he would do as Gen. MCNEIL did, take the first bushwhacker found near or cutting the telegraph wire, and hang him to the nearest pole, it would probably be more beneficial. Gen. MCNEIL's action restrained the cutting of the wire for a long time.

From the Indian Territory we have but little news. Small guerrilla bands are reported in the southern part of the Choctaw Nation. Maj. FOREMAN, of the Third Indians Regiment, commanding a detachment at Scullyville, reports that cavalry tracks were numerous in the country over which he passed. STANDWAITIE is reported at Briantown and vicinity, on the Canadian. A party of his men came within a few miles of Fort Gibson, and took prisoners two men named GREEN and HENDRICK. They killed the latter; the former was spared on account of some relationship between him and the wife of the leader of the party. They captured a negro, and sent two men to take him to camp. One stopped on the way at a spring, the other rode on. The negro seeing his opportunity when the guard stooped to drink, picked up his gun, blew out his brains, and jumping on the horse, rode into Fort Gibson.

The Ninth Kansas, Col. JOHN C. LYNDE, is now on its way here, via Springfield. This is a fine cavalry regiment, numbering 1,180 men, freshly mounted and well armed. They are much needed, and will be of great service.

The weather here is very cold and dry, and the season backward. But little farming is being done. The river is at its lowest stage. Our supplies are meagre. A large number of Choctaws have come in and taken the oath of allegiance. They report their people as generally at home planting corn. "FED."

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

Changes in Commands—Narrow Escape of the Wabash from a Torpedo Explosion.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Thursday, April 28, 1864.

Gen. J. P. HATCH arrived from Florida in the early part of the week. It is believed he will take command of the Department of the South within a day or two. The following orders were issued on his relinquishing the command of the Florida District:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 20, 1864.

In compliance with instructions from Department headquarters, the undersigned relinquishes command of the District of Florida. JNO. P. HATCH, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

As will be seen by the annexed order, Gen. WM. BIRNEY succeeds Gen. HATCH:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, April 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 28.

I. The undersigned hereby assumes command of this District.

II. All orders issued previous to this date will continue in force until countermanded by competent authority.

III. The following named Officers are announced as the Staff of the District of Florida:

1. First Lieut. R. M. Hall, First U. S. Artillery, A. Asst. Adj't.-General.
2. First Lieut. D. V. Purington, Seventh U. S. C. T., Chief Quarter Master.
3. Capt. S. H. Sweetland, U. S., Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
4. First Lieut. T. C. Vidal, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer.
5. Surgeon S. W. Gross, U. S. V., Medical Director.
6. First Lieut. Chas. R. Suter, U. S. Engineers, Chief Engineer.
7. First Lieut. W. Burns, Jr., First N. Y. V. Engineers, Chief of Ordnance.
8. Lieut. Col. U. Doubleday, Third U. S. C. T., Chief of Artillery.
9. Capt. Lewis Ledyard Weld, Seventh U. S. C. T., Provost-Marshal.
10. Second Lieut. R. H. Watson, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Assistant Commissary of Musters.
11. W. H. Dennis, U. S. Coast Survey, attached as Topographical Engineer.
12. Capt. F. F. Young, One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp.
13. Second Lieut. Henry E. Burton, Thirty-fifth U. S. C. T., Aid-de-Camp.

WILLIAM BIRNEY, Brig.-Gen. Com'g.

Col. J. B. HOWELL, of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, has been relieved from the command of the Hilton Head District, and Col. W. W. H. DAVIS, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, appointed his successor.

Col. RENSELLER DUNTON, of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the post at Hilton Head by Col. HENRY M. HOYT, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania.

Col. DAVIS' staff officers are as follows:

Maj. R. S. ROBERTS, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; First Lieut. JOHN MCCOY, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Acting Aid-de-Camp.

The following are on the staff of Col. HOYT:

First Lieut. JAMES G. SEAVERNS, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Post Adjutant; First Lieut. HENRY FRANK, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Acting Aid-de-Camp.

On Monday night the United States frigate Wabash off Charleston, narrowly escaped the disaster of having a torpedo exploded under her stern. The man on the lookout descried an object, some four hundred yards distant, approaching the frigate, and as the object neared it took the shape and general appearance of the newly-invented torpedo-vessels. The Wabash immediately slipped her cables and put out to sea. When moving off she fired thirteen shots at the torpedo, and as the latter was not again seen, it is believed it was sunk.

The torpedo-boats which the rebels now use, and are building for use in Charleston Harbor, are cigar-shaped, and so constructed that only just the upper surface of the boat and the small pilot-house which surmounts it can be seen above the water. It is a well-known fact that the rebels have organized a regular marine corps for the express purpose of navigating these torpedoes. The boats can carry but two or three at a time, and those who launch the adventure are of the most desperate character. It behooves the officers of the fleet to know where lurk our rebel friends, and if their own floating homes otherwise it is quite probable there will be some very unpleasant occurrences. WHIT.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

From the Palmetto Herald, April 22.

We learn that a force of from fifteen to twenty rebels, while scouting in Vincent's Creek, Morris Island, during the night of Friday last, were captured in their boats by our pickets, who were soldiers of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) troops. The prisoners (six not, soon at all disheartened at their capture, but, while professing loyalty to the rebel cause, openly expressed their satisfaction at being in Union hands, though they evidently did not relish the idea of being taken by negroes. They brought no very important news, but confirmed the reports that the armies for the defence of Richmond are being strengthened at the expense of more southerly points.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, May 2, 1864. 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esquire, President. In the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Green, Rapper, Koster, Houghtaling, Haviland, McGrath, Hayes, Wheeler, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Councilman Keenan moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise forthwith the ferry lease, for ten years, from the foot of Grand-street, E. D., Williamsburg, to the foot of Grand-street, New-York, with the ferry-houses, docks and appurtenances connected therewith; and be it further

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized, if he deem it necessary, to employ counsel, to enable him to collect the arrearages of rent due from the parties now occupying the above ferries.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repair the engine of Company number Forty-six, the work to be executed forthwith, and the cost of the same not to exceed seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Ryan—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-sixth-street, from the 6th Avenue thence to a point about seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby instructed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixth-avenue (from its present terminus) opened, according to law, to Harlem River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Opdyke—

Resolved, That after the second day of May, the meetings of the Board of Councilmen be held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at two o'clock, P. M.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be granted to Michael Bayley to have and keep a stand on the northwest corner of Nineteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the truck of Hook and Ladder Company Number Fourteen rebuilt, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Brandon moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be granted to Patrick O'Brien to have a fruit stand on the sidewalk opposite number three hundred and forty-six Bowery, the permission hereby granted to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

By Councilman Opdyke—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to advertise forthwith the ferry lease, for ten years, from the foot of Grand-street, E. D., Williamsburg, to the foot of Grand-street, New-York, with the ferry-houses, docks and appurtenances connected therewith; and be it further

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized, if he deem it necessary, to employ counsel, to enable him to collect the arrearages of rent due from the parties now occupying the above ferries.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repair the engine of Company number Forty-six, the work to be executed forthwith, and the cost of the same not to exceed seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-sixth-street, from the 6th Avenue thence to a point about seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby instructed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixth-avenue (from its present terminus) opened, according to law, to Harlem River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Opdyke—

Resolved, That after the second day of May, the meetings of the Board of Councilmen be held on the second and fourth

FINANCIAL

THE BROOME ISLAND MINING COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 40 WALL-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BROOME ISLAND MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, May 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

CHAS. E. TOWNE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Baltimore, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., when the Annual Report will be presented, and a Board of Directors elected to serve for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th day of May, and remain closed until after the election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES COURTNEY, Secretary.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company to $10,000,000, and to authorize the issue of bonds to the amount of $5,000,000, to be secured by a mortgage upon the property of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. J. SWETT, Secretary of C. H. R. R. Co.

HARTFORD, May 2, 1864.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., when the Annual Report will be presented, and a Board of Directors elected to serve for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th day of May, and remain closed until after the election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1864.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., when the Annual Report will be presented, and a Board of Directors elected to serve for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th day of May, and remain closed until after the election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1864.

THE BOOM ISLAND MINING COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BOOM ISLAND MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

CHAS. E. TOWNE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Baltimore, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., when the Annual Report will be presented, and a Board of Directors elected to serve for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th day of May, and remain closed until after the election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES COURTNEY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

DEXTER, WITHERBY & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.

DEALERS IN U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

GOLD AND SILVER.

WITHERBY & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

U. S. 7-30 NOTES, 1864, 1865 AND 1867.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. COUPON and REGISTERED BONDS.

U. S. 6 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 1864.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.

GOLD COMPANY.

THE NEW-YORK AND NOVA SCOTIA GOLD COMPANY.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

W. G. HIGGINS,

No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

Orders promptly executed at the Stock Exchange.

Western Union Telegraph, } Now for sale.
United States Express, }

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, will be held at their Banking House, No. 32 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th day of May, and remain closed until after the election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. F. PALMER, Cashier.

New-York, April 11, 1864.

Majority of the Trustees.

JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE ODENAY,

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held on the 11th inst., the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE ODENAY,
A. A. LOW,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOHN HALSTED,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr.,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
WILLIAM H. APPLETON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES HOY was elected President, and GEORGE ODENAY, Vice-President.

WM. F. PALMER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, April 25, at 11 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

By order.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th day of May, and remain closed until after the election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. A. ADAMS, President.

HENRY A. BOELSOT, Treasurer.

Adams Express Company, Office No. 59 Broadway, New-York, April 11, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 11th day of April, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th day of April, and remain closed until after the election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES C. FARGO, President.

WM. G. FARGO, Secretary.

Adams Express Company, Office No. 59 Broadway, New-York, March 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Rochester, on MONDAY, the 11th day of April, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th day of April, and remain closed until after the election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ANSON STAGER, President.

WM. R. WOODWARD, Secretary.

Rochester, March 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Buffalo, on MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th day of April, and remain closed until after the election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN WARREN FOSTER, President.

JOHN C. FALCONER, Secretary.

Buffalo, March 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE HARLEM EXPRESS COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th day of April, and remain closed until after the election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. F. DUNCAN, President.

WM. F. DUNCAN, Secretary.

New-York, March 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK EXPRESS COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th day of April, and remain closed until after the election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES C. FARGO, President.

WM. G. FARGO, Secretary.

Adams Express Company, Office No. 59 Broadway, New-York, March 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th day of April, and remain closed until after the election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH TRAVIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO PURCHASE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

HENRY K. BOGERT, No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO PURCHASE COUPONS OF THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

HENRY K. BOGERT, No. 40 Wall-st.

PERSONS OWNING OR EXPECTING TO OWN STOCK IN THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, can have the same CONVERTED INTO THE NEW SCRIP, by calling at the office of the Company, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS BANK WILL BE CLOSED from the 15th inst. to the 25th inst., both days inclusive, for the purpose of making a dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. F. PALMER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the Bank.

WM. H. HOLMES, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive, for the purpose of making a dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES COURTNEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive, for the purpose of making a dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THE MECHANICS' BANK will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive, for the purpose of making a dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ODENAY, President.

WM. H. HOLMES, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive, for the purpose of making a dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ODENAY, President.

WM. H. HOLMES, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL BANK will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive, for the purpose of making a dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ODENAY, President.

WM. H. HOLMES, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive, for the purpose of making a dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ODENAY, President.

WM. H. HOLMES, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THE BROADWAY BANK will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive, for the purpose of making a dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ODENAY, President.

WM. H. HOLMES, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive, for the purpose of making a dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ODENAY, President.

WM. H. HOLMES, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive, for the purpose of making a dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ODENAY, President.

WM. H. HOLMES, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THE BANK OF AMERICA will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive, for the purpose of making a dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ODENAY, President.

WM. H. HOLMES, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive, for the purpose of making a dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ODENAY, President.

WM. H. HOLMES, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THE MANHATTAN BANK will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive, for the purpose of making a dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ODENAY, President.

WM. H. HOLMES, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive, for the purpose of making a dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ODENAY, President.

WM. H. HOLMES, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS